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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

A FAITHFUL WITNESS.

We present to-day a letter from our townsman, Jas. J. McCarter, Esq., one of our representatives elect to the Legislature, (of the well known house of McCarter & Co.,) which we find in a New Jersey journal, as credited. Mr. McCarter, as we learn from various friends and correspondents, has occupied his summer tour industriously and zealously, in combatting the calumnies or rectifying the errors of all assailants of the South whom he encountered, and this letter is but one of many arguments and appeals for truth.

FROM THE NEW JERSEY HERALD.

THE SOUTH AS IT IS.

(BY A SOUTHERN MAN.)

Mr. Editor:—Will you permit a citizen of South Carolina, though a native of New Jersey, to occupy a portion of your columns, not in discussing the merits of the Presidential candidates, but in endeavoring to vindicate the South from false and slanderous charges which have been lavishly bestowed upon her?

That writers charge upon the South that the working man is degraded below the level of the white man, consequently, has neither social nor political privileges, I can speak for the State and locality where I reside, and I do not hesitate to pronounce this declaration to be absolutely untrue. Nowhere in the United States has the working man a better chance for social and political distinction than in South Carolina; nowhere in the South has the working mechanic a higher position, nor a political influence than in the city of Charleston; nowhere in our great confederacy of United States do the people look with more jealousy upon those who would claim hereditary distinction than in the State where I reside.

To prove this let me cite to you some facts; our City Council is composed of sixteen members, and I would compare those gentlemen with any seven men in any other City Council on this continent. They are all of them men of character, of intelligence, of high and honorable sentiment, of fair standing in point of property, above suspicion in point of interity.

Six of them are working men, who pursue their occupation for their own benefit, and whose functions devotion to the public must involve, to a considerable extent, their own private interests.

Six of the seven are practical mechanics who, in any company, would glory in taking rank among the working classes.

One of them may be seen every day in the week on the public streets in Charleston, with his coat off, and his sleeves rolled up, and his apron on, cutting or mending boots and shoes for his customers with his own hands.

And yet this gentleman has a standing in our community, and an influence, both social and political, which will compare favorably with that of any man amongst us.

It would be folly for me to deny that there are those amongst us, who undervalue and look down with contempt on the working man. Let me ask Mr. Editor, if such men are not to be found everywhere. Wealth and luxury operate at the North just as they do at the South, and occasionally may be found a man who lives a life of idleness, and looks down on the working man.

But with us, as with you, this class of men is small, and perfectly powerless as regards their political influence.

With us, as with you, the industrious, frugal and honest man attains that rank in the social scale to which he is entitled, and which, if I were to make any comparison between the two sections, I would reach in a shorter time, and will meet with fewer obstacles at the South than at the North.

I claim, Mr. Editor, to have a better knowledge on this point than those public speakers, who have never visited the Southern States, or have merely passed through our country without taking the time necessary to form a correct opinion. I have resided in South Carolina fourteen years, and claim to have better opportunities of knowing and understanding the condition of the South than those who have only passed through it. Believe me, you are misled and deceived when you are told that the working man, at the South, occupies a position, in the least degree less reputable than he does elsewhere on the habitable globe.

Nay, Mr. Editor, there is another point to which I would call the attention of your readers. Agitators would have you believe that the South is steeped in poverty and crime in consequence of having the institution of slavery among her.

You are called upon to institute comparisons between certain free States and certain slave States, and to note the vast difference between them.

Permit me to ask you to institute the same kind of comparison between certain free States and other free States, and you will observe the same difference. Compare New York with any of the New England States, and you will find she has outstripped them all. But compare New York with Virginia, and the latter State has greatly the advantage in the ratio of population since 1790; while North Carolina has kept even with New York, South Carolina with New Hampshire, Virginia is not far behind Massachusetts.

Why, Mr. Editor, are these comparisons which you orators wish to make the North and the South as weak, feeble, imbecile and contemptible? Do they wish to create ill will between the two sections as will result, under our present Constitution, in disunion?

No—sections live in peace and harmony, are helping each other, and decidedly

Among my friends and acquaintances in [illegible] (and I trust I have many,) to consist of common sense, and laugh to scorn the efforts of demagogues and professed politicians to weaken the attachment between the slave-holding States.

We are entitled to your respect; we ask nothing but equal rights under the Constitution of the States, and we would be unworthy of an association with you if we were to accept of any inferior position in this Confederacy.

Yours respectfully,
JAS. J. McCARTER,
of Charleston, S. C.

[It is almost unnecessary for us to add that Mr. McCarter, the writer of the above, is well known throughout Sussex county, and held in high estimation here by men of all parties. We hope those who have listened to the insane ravings of those twin judges, Marsh and Waterman, will calmly read the letter of Mr. McCarter.]
Editor New Jersey Herald.

MR RUGGLES ON SPEAKER BANKS.

A few weeks ago we copied from the N. Y. papers two letters of Samuel B. Ruggles of that city, in reply to the speech of the Hon. N. P. Banks of Mass. They were so overwhelming a refutation of the fallacious statements of Mr. Banks, that we did not suppose he would care to refer to the subject again. But it appears that, urged by the freesoil papers, he has come out with a letter, to which Mr. Ruggles has rejoined, as follows, (omitting a few non-essential paragraphs at the beginning:)—

NEW YORK, Oct. 30th, 1856.

To the Honorable Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr., Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States:—

Your address at the Exchange declared that the seas were occupied all but exclusively by the North, and that they contributed *seventeen hundred millions annually* as their share of commerce in the accumulated industrial product of the people of the United States." To this I answered, that "the seas" produced nothing whatever of commercial value, except the fish caught in it, the annual value of which did not exceed twenty millions; and the residue of the fourteen hundred millions carried on the seas consisted wholly of the products of agricultural and manufacturing industry, which commerce had placed on the seas. In a word that commerce produced nothing, but only carried commodities which agriculture and manufactures had already produced.

This was so self-evident, that the Courier saw the necessity of extricating you from the difficulty, and accordingly, in its leader of the 8th inst., took you forthwith back to land, stopping just long enough on the sea to glean from it an item of 165 millions, which that experienced commercial journal ventured to deduce as the commercial profit on our foreign commerce of 500 millions. Our merchants and shippers will rejoice not a little to perceive that their rate of profit on that sum is fixed at *thirty* per cent. We should pause to say a word as to that rate of gain on the cotton, specie, &c., forming part of the 500 millions, but that there is much larger game ahead. How then did the Courier find the residue of your 1400 millions of "commercial product?" It found it by assuming that the labor of carrying and selling a product adds just so much to its value, and must be computed as part of the product itself—that is to say, that the cost of carrying a barrel of flour to market worth seven dollars, being one dollar, the dollar constitutes the commercial portion of the agricultural product.

Proceeding on this principle, the Courier then asserts that the total amount of property annually carried by our canals, railways, and coasting vessels, is *five thousand six hundred and eighty-eight millions!*—that twenty-five *per cent.* would be "a low estimate!" of the profit produced by transporting this mass of property, and that this 25 per cent. amounts to 1397 millions. This was the process by which the Courier demonstrated the truth of your proposition, and exposed what it called "the Quixotism of Mr. Ruggles's sally on Mr. Banks." Now this was an exceedingly felicitous mode of accomplishing the object,—provided always that the 5,588 millions had any real existence, or had ever been transported. I propose now to investigate that branch of the subject, and the result will determine which was the Quixote and which the windmill. I propose to seek this trifling amount of 5,588 millions, if I can find it, and to drag it boldly out into broad daylight, to ascertain who owned it, who carried it to market, and what has become of it.

But unluckily for the Courier, standing as your endorser, there was one weak spot in its chain of commercial demonstration—and so plainly in sight that any man or boy who ever saw a canal, could detect it, and that was the charge of 25 per cent. for transportation. The idea of two dollars for carrying a barrel of flour, which every canal boatman knew was carried for less than one,—or fifty dollars for carrying a bale of goods worth but two hundred, was a little too transparent.

It therefore became necessary to relieve the argument from this absurdity, and it could only be done by reducing this rate of 25 per cent. to a more credible figure. But this would require a corresponding augmentation of the amount carried. The adventurous task of duplicating this gigantic amount of 5,588 millions was accordingly undertaken by yourself in person, and it forms the central and dominant idea of your letter of the 25th. It is true that you lightened your labor a little by taking off 200 millions from your 1400, and assigning it as the share of the fisheries, forests and mines, thus reducing your commercial product to 1200 millions, and therefore it was only necessary for you to stretch the Courier's 5,587 millions to 9,600 millions, and by then assuming one-eighth as the profit or commercial product for carrying that 9,600 millions, your assumption of 1,200 millions would come out right.

This tremendous feat you have accomplished. You have ascended the lofty height, and your letter stands sublimely pre-eminent in the Chimborazo of the statistical world. Yes! The Speaker of the House of Representatives now stands before the country and the civilized world proclaiming to mankind that the amount of property annually carried in the United States in their canal boats, railroad cars, ships and coasting vessels is $9,513,512,366!!! The Herald and the Courier, in ushering in the astounding intelligence, stamped upon it their respective endorsements—the first declaring that your vindication proved "conclusively that Mr. Ruggles knew very little of the subject he undertook to discuss," and the second, that it "sustains all we (Courier) have advanced in the same behalf, and completely annihilates the figures of S. B. Ruggles, Esq."

And now at the hazard of the "perspiration and fatigue" which the process may involve, I will try to ascend, or in the vernacular phrase, to "mount" this stupendous fabric of figures. I may venture even to puncture its surface at one or two points, to see how much of it will fade and melt away into thin air.

And in the first place to throw off all useless weight, I shall substract the 536 millions of foreign commerce which you include in the 9518 millions, and thus reduce the pile to 8977 millions. This modest item of 536 millions happens to be a reality, for it is drawn from the government official tables which had no elastic property, and were incapable of stretching.

What then are the component parts of the remaining 8977 millions?

But before proceeding to take it to pieces let us indulge in one or two general observations. Let us survey the whole, in its general outline, using as a guide some known object for our means of comparison.

In the first place, then, the total assessed value of all the property, real and personal, moveable and immoveable, in the American Union, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Lakes to the Gulf, is but 7065 millions, or less by nearly 2000 millions, than the brilliant creation which your magic lamp has called into being and placed in our canal boats, railway cars and coasting vessels. But such is the power of the sorcery, borrowed, no doubt from that oriental world with which you so captivated our merchants, that the canal boats, railway cars and coasting vessels of the continent are made to carry a value exceeding by nearly one-third the total value of the continent itself.

But, secondly, if these boats and cars, and vessels carry nothing but what is actually moveable, then the wonder becomes yet more enormous; for, we see by your own showing, that agriculture produces but 1600 millions and the mechanical arts and manufactures but 1500, making an aggregate of 3100, so that the total amount of the whole product of the country must be carried in the canals, cars, and vessels three times over.

But in the third place, our powers of admiration will reach their utmost capacity, when we deduct from those products the proportions consumed on the spot and never carried at all by canal boat, car or vessel; and for this purpose let us look a little into some few facts disclosed by our canals. The agricultural product, of all others the most likely to be transported and thus to enter into internal commerce, is wheat. Of this commodity thirty-nine millions of bushels were produced last year by the five States West of New York surrounding the Lakes, but only eighteen millions found their way in any shape to the canals of New York. Of the one hundred and eighty-five millions of bushels of corn in the same district, only ten millions reached Buffalo. Of the 3,126,000 tons of grass produced by that splendid group of grazing States, and returned as "hay" in the census, not one cent's worth entered this State.

And so of the factory and the workshop. Does not every one know how little of the great aggregate of the shoes, the hats, of the tin, iron and wooden ware, and the numberless other commodities which a nation uses, is ever carried out of the local districts where they are manufactured? The South, it is true, take largely of some of these industrial products—possibly from the whole of New England one hundred and fifty millions; but the whole amount of these products transported in other portions of the Union, either by canal boat, car or coasting vessel does not exceed two hundred millions. The precise amount can be ascertained by an inquiry under the authority of Congress, and I respectfully request your influence to cause it to be made. It must be obvious that it is only *the surplus* of agricultural and mechanical products not needed for home consumption which ever enters into commerce, or is transported on our commercial channels. It is a large estimate to compute that one-third of all the product is surplus, but if it is, it amounts only to one-third of 3100 millions or 1033 millions, and that is probably not far from the real amount carried by our canals, railways and coasting vessels.

What then becomes of your fabulous creation of 8977 millions? The reality does not exceed 1000 or 1500 at the utmost, and the residue is nothing, but unadulterated moonshine. A celebrated wit declared it to be the office of the political orator "to fill with gas the huge balloon of party." The duty and the best employment of a "fossil" is to furnish the ballast, for bringing the aeronaut safely down to earth.

And here I would fain stop, but that you assure me that you have in reserve statistical performances yet more astounding, for have you not filled me with dismay by the declaration, that from accurate and complete statistical returns we could draw conclusions FAR MORE SURPRISING than that which has startled me?" Permit me to suggest that the curtain may not rise upon the second act, until we have fairly finished the examination of the first. We have gone but hastily over the general outline of the colossal structure which you have reared for our especial wonder. Let us now survey it a little more carefully in detail. A thorough criticism of his work is the tribute which the architect most desires.

The vast pyramidal pile now under inspection consists of three grand divisions, the first of railway commerce, value 2144 millions; the second of canal commerce, value 1951 millions; the third of coasting commerce, value 4881 millions—total, 8977 millions.

And first of the railways. You assert that they carry an average quantity of 1000 tons per mile, exclusive of coal and iron—that this freight is worth $100 per ton, and consequently that our 21,440 miles of railway carry 21,440,000 tons, worth $2,144,000,000. The arithmetic is very plain, and becomes surprisingly easy when we have no authentic tables awkwardly to check our statistical flights of fancy.

But there happens to be a FACT in your way, and it may come in contact with your airy castle, somewhat rudely. The actual returns of railway revenue show that the gross receipts of them all during the year 1855 were but $80,554,000. Of this at least half was for passengers, leaving but $40,277,000 for freight. Now, if you are correct in assuming that the freight of a commodity is *one-eighth* of its value, then the total value thus transported was but eight times forty millions, or 320 millions. Your estimate of one-eighth is, however, too large—one-tenth is nearer the truth, and the value actually carried may have been 400 millions, but not a cent more. To make this the more certain, I have recently verified the calculation by examining the freights and values on the two great railroads of this State, the Central and the Erie, and I learn from their intelligent officers that their freights are about six millions, and the values carried about sixty. The value of the whole in the United States being but 400 millions, the residue of your 2144 millions, or 1744 millions, melts like mist before the morning sun.

And next of the Canals, you assert that they carry on the average 6000 tons per mile—basing your estimate on another assertion, that the New York canals carry 6000 tons per mile. But even that is not true; for the actual amount carried in 1855 on the 877 miles in New York was 4,022,917 tons, or only 4,597 tons per mile.

But who could have imagined that a citizen of Massachusetts, having under his very eyes the sad spectacle of the Middlesex canal dried up and empty,—the Northampton and New Haven canal actually occupied as the bed of a railway,—and the Blackstone canal ruining its proprietors,—could have ventured to claim for them a transportation of 6000 tons per mile, at a valuation of $66 per ton? And yet it is necessary to call into being 600,000 tons, and a value of $40,000,000, and set it all in motion on these defunct old ditches in Massachusetts, to justify the statistical performances of its distinguished representative, and enable him to effect my "annihilation." The total length of the American Canals, (including the "Dismal Swamp," and all,) is taken at 4,798 miles. Six thousand tons are then assigned to each mile. Those sums multiplied into each other, yield 28,968,000 tons,—and that multiplied by $66 the ton, brings out into daylight your second born prodigy of 1,951 millions of dollars.

And now for another fact. The canals of New York (excluding from the estimate the coal, which does not exceed twenty millions,) transport more than all the other canals in the United States put together. The value carried by the New York canals in the last year was $204,390,147 —to which if you add an equal amount for all the others, you have an aggregate of 408 millions, instead of your 1,951, and you are left with a deficit of 1,543 millions, to follow its misty neighbor of the railway, just put to flight.

And lastly of the coasting trade, where absurdity has reached its most enormous and preter pluperfect dimensions. I truly regret that there are no authentic tables which enable us to detect with entire precision, the line between shadow and substance. But it can be discovered with sufficient certainty for the present occasion. You assert that 60 millions of tons are carried in the coasting vessels, and with solemn accuracy you state the value at $81 60 per ton, making a total of four thousand eight hundred and eighty one millions!

For the reasons above stated and guided by the fact that only one-third of our product goes into commerce, we may take 1000 millions at the utmost possible amount—exclusive of foreign products sent coastwise worth not exceeding 150 millions. Indeed, I am assured, by merchants of experience and intelligence, that even 500 millions would be much nearer the truth; but I consent to leave you the whole 1150 millions, and to send the residue of 4881 millions—being 3731 millions—to follow its predecessors out into the fog, making, together, a goodly assemblage of 3731x1545x1744—or 7018 millions of "glittering generalities." * * * * *

Such is the magnificent coinage with which you have sought to buy the votes of the sober, and experienced, and sagacious merchants, mechanics and land-owners of this great metropolis—to cure them of their undue appreciation of the importance of the South—and to lead them head-long down the dark abyss of national disunion and ruin.

And now Mr. Banks, let me entreat you, as one of the Representatives not alone of Massachusetts, but of the Union, one and indivisible, to meddle no more with statistics, and least of all in a spirit so partial and disloyal. They are the grand depositories of political, economical and national truth—an element too sacred to be employed in forging the weapons of the partisan or the fanatic. They are the statesman's eyes, imparting to him a power at once acute and comprehensive,—enabling him to scan with large yet accurate inspection, the whole structure of the state, measuring the noble and giant oak, not only in its deeply rooted trunk and Heaven piercing branches, but in its minutest fibre and most delicate articulation.

Guided by their clear and tranquil light, he learns to survey, with serene and steady vision, the length and breadth and capacity of a Continental Empire in all its manifold aspects and necessities—to regulate with vigorous yet careful hand its multitudinous yet peaceful movement—to adjust in finest and loftiest harmony, its vast and varied and seemingly discordant interests. Such is the proper function of the patriot Representative in the American Congress, and such the position that you yourself may even yet fill, if abandoning the poor and petty conflicts of sectional warfare, and rising above the belittling influence of partizan strife, you consecrate your talents, your energy, and your future efforts to the preservation of that God-given and precious Union,—the best hope of the human race and the common property and palladium of us all.

With due appreciation,
I remain your fellow citizen,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES.

Sale of Bank Stock.—Twelve shares of the capital stock of the Bank of Charlotte were sold at public auction last Tuesday for $119 per share, and ten shares of the Bank of the State sold at $117 50.—*Charlotte Whig.*

VALUABLE
LANDS AND MILLS
IN THE COAL REGION,
For Sale.

IN order to get rid of an enemy who has destroyed some $8000 worth of property for me in about two years, I offer for sale my fine

MILLS & LANDS

Just at the head of the Deep River Navigation: I suppose as good a set of Merchant Mills as there is in the State, with a Saw Mill, all newly built of good materials by a first rate workman. And also 1000 acres of LAND, lying on the South side of Deep River, well timbered with Pine of the best kind for Saw Mill use. On the North side of the River there is an immense quantity of White Oak and other timber of a valuable kind, convenient to the Mills. A Soapstone Quarry in one mile of the Mill, on the North side of the River, now worked by a Northern Company and one of the best Coal Mines that has been opened on the River, in one mile or little more, on the South side,—supposed to be about 100 acres of this land lying within the Coal seam on the out crop,—a high and healthy situation in Moore county, and great place for trade, and just a out where the Rail Road would strike the River, if it is run from Cheraw in South Carolina to the Coal Fields.

The most of the land is good farming land, about 175 acres cleared and well improved with good and suitable buildings of different kinds. A Store House and Tan Yard on the place. About 30 acres of the best River Low Grounds, with a large quantity of fine Meadow land.

Any person wishing to buy would do well to attend to this soon, as I am determined to sell. Payments can be made to suit the purchaser by making the debts sure. ☞Call and see

HARRIS TYSOR, Moore county.
Oct. 3, 1856. 45*tf

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 6, 1856.

A DISAPPOINMENT!
Nothing from the Presidential Election!

We expected to announce the result in several States, perhaps nearly all of them this morning. But the Telegraph line is down between Raleigh and Petersburg, and nothing at all had been received at Raleigh up to 7 o'clock last evening.

We append the few scattering returns we have been able to collect from our own State.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

	Fillmore.	Buchanan	Gilmer	Bragg
Fayetteville,	361	284	367	288
Rockfish,	73	74	78	93
Flea Hill,	31	38	98	81
Gray's Creek,	15	64	18	67
Lock's Creek,	28	51	35	65
Cedar Creek,	17	46	27	86
Black River,	42	15	(New Precinct.)	
Carver's Creek,	22	28	19	50
Seventy-first,	24	62	32	82
Quwhiffle,	15	58	18	66
John Monroe's,	4	35	9	45
	632	755	701	923

SAMPSON COUNTY.

	Buchanan	Fillmore.	Bragg	Gilmer
Clinton,	437	42	227	19
McDaniel's X R'ds	34	34	36	29
Piney Grove,	49	63	79	68
Lisbon,	53	1	68	4
Taylor's Bridge,	116	00	153	3
Turkey,	30	09	64	4
Hall's,	26	7	49	18
Westbrook's,	30	74	39	117
Honeycutt's,	37	10	64	12
Little Coharie,	55	17	111	31
Mingo,	58	50	81	93
Dismal,	2	61	19	99
	927	359	990	497

THE ELECTION DAY.—Tuesday last was, like Monday, a very rainy day, and the vote here and in the county was consequently small—237 less in the county than in August last. We presume the falling off in the vote has been general throughout the State, as the rain poured down at all places from which we have heard. The election here was very quiet and orderly, there being little or no excitement, scarcely a wrangle, and not a solitary fight.

On Monday evening both parties, spite of muddy streets and rain, had torch-light processions, with numerous speeches at different parts of the town. The Fillmore procession is said to have been the largest seen here for some years, and its hastily gotten-up transparencies were creditable to the taste of their projectors. Speeches, generally short and spirited, were delivered by Messrs. W. H. Haigh, John W. Baker, Jr., Ralph P. Buxton, E. J. Hale, Edward W. Gilliam, James Banks, Dr. Wm. C. McDuffie, Randal McDaniel, Jas. Branin, F. L. Lumsden, and perhaps others.

N. C. COAL AND IRON.—We have undoubted authority for stating, that the paragraph going the rounds of the papers, announcing a sale of the coal land of Messrs. Haughton, and the iron ore lands of Mr. Unthank, on Deep River, is premature. No such sales had taken place as recently as a week ago.

AMERICAN MORALS IN EUROPE.—A most reprehensible hoax has been played off upon the London Times, which, preposterously absurd as it is, will have an injurious effect upon the reputation of our country for morals, for, as says the proverb, "Falsehood will travel a hundred leagues whilst Truth is putting on her boots."

Some person, knowing the malignant feeling of the Times towards the United States, gave it a long and very circumstantial account of a rail road trip that he professed to have made on the 28th of August last, from Augusta to Macon in Georgia, durng which six of the passengers, out of 30 on the train, were killed in duels and fights, and one child deliberately murdered, and thrown from the cars. And the writer adds that these were no uncommon incidents on that road!

The Times said that the insertion of this marvellous story was delayed some days, that it might obtain satisfactory vouchers for the writer's respectability, sanity and truthfulness, and that on these points it had no doubt. The Globe, evening paper, ridiculed the whole account, but its Tory contemporary, the Standard, adopted the entire details, and held them up as a sample of the state of things in a country where there is no established Church!

MARRIAGE OF ADAM AND EVE.—In the Richmond Whig of last Tuesday we find the following:—

Married, on the 23d inst., at the residence of Christian Houseman, Sen., in Botetourt Co., Va., by the Rev. Peter Shickel, Mr. ADAM S., son of Samuel Rader to Miss EVE C. KERN, all of said county.

A Grateful Negro.—When Mr. Jonathan Cross, superintendent of colportage, was at the North collecting funds for the Tract Society, he was publicly catechised in various places on the condition of the slaves at the South. On one occasion he was asked, among other questions, what the negroes thought of their own position. He replied by mentioning the case of an old servant in North Carolina, more than a hundred years old, who had been brought from Africa in his youth, and converted to the Christian religion in this country, and who every time he said his prayers, poured forth his devout gratitude that he had been stolen away from a heathen land.

SOCIETY, NORTH AND SOUTH.—Either from ignorance of the actual state of society at the South, or from a disposition to foment the feeling of unkindness between the two sections, or from both causes combined, it is a habit of the ultra freesoilers to affirm that labor is not the habit of white people at the South, is not respectable; and that mechanics and laboring men cannot get into what they are pleased to call "society." We once knew of a Northern lady asking one from the South, with whom she had a casual acquaintance, whether ladies ever did any work at the South? "To be sure they do," replied the Southern lady; "probably quite as much as you do at the North." "Is it possible! Why I thought you lay on the sofa all day, and had two or three little negroes to fan you."

On this subject we copy to-day, from the Charleston Courier, a judicious and sensible letter from an excellent friend of ours, Jas. J. McCarter, Esq., a native of New Jersey, but for a third of a century a citizen of Charleston, who, by annual visits to the home of his boyhood, is thoroughly conversant with the state of feeling there, and by this letter, as well as in other modes, has endeavored to enlighten ignorance and to remove prejudice.

Whilst at the North the past Summer, we heard a characteristic anecdote of Mr. McCarter, which we are tempted to relate. Some two or three years ago, he attended a public meeting in a town among his native hills, at which a ranting demagogue delivered himself of a tirade of abuse of the South and its institutions, and harped particularly upon the pretended degradation of labor, asserting that no mechanic or laboring man could attain to a respectable position in society.

When he had closed, Mr. McCarter asked to be indulged in making a few remarks on this part of the speech. He had no doubt the gentleman spoke what he believed to be true, but unfortunately he knew nothing of the matter about which he spoke. "I, (said Mr. McC.,) am known to most of you, and my opportunities for knowing the truth on this point are known to you. You know that I went to Charleston from New Jersey in early manhood, and that I was a mechanic. Well, in that city, I pulled off my coat, rolled up my sleeves, and in as public a manner as the nature of my vocation admitted of, went to work. And I can assure you, my friends, that *in two years I had attained to as high a social position as I could have reached in New Jersey in twenty years.*"

This, in the language of our informant, 'brought down the house.'

Mr. McCarter is a living illustration of the truth that labor is honorable and respectable in the South. Besides having a most enviable rank in social life, his fellow citizens have just elected him to the Legislature, in his absence, in defiance of his Northern birth and of his politics, in which he never had a leaning to nullification, secession, or disunion.

Counterfeiters Arrested.—The Dalton (Georgia) Times states that two men, calling themselves M. C. Pitts and Joseph Y. Hall, were arrested in that place last week for passing counterfeit money. The spurious money found in their possession consisted principally of $10's on the Bank of Cape Fear, North Carolina. They were lodged in jail to await their trial.

Agricultural Society.—At the last meeting of the Sampson County Agricultural Society, the following officers were elected for the ensuing twelve months.

W. A. Faison, President.
A. A. McKay, Dr. Thos. Bunting and D. W. Cromartie, Vice Presidents.
E. L. Perkins, Sec'y.
W. H. Thompson, Cor. Sec'y.
W. J. Faison, Treasurer.
Executive Committee.—A. B. Chesnut, J. L. Boykin, J. R. Beaman, Curtis Thompson, Thos. Ashford.—*Clinton Indep't.*

LATER FROM EUROPE.—*Advance in Cotton.*—Liverpool dates to the 21st ult. have been received.

Cotton advanced three-sixteenths with large sales and active speculative business. Under the Canada's news, the sales for three days were 61,000 bales, including 31,000 on speculation. Closed firm.

Breadstuffs unchanged. Consols 92.

Resignations in the Army.—The War Department has been receiving an unusually large number of resignations by Army Officers. It is alleged that these resignations are in consequence of the inadequacy of their pay for the support of themselves and their families.

The controversy between Mr. Clingman and Prof. Mitchell as to the highest mountain in Western North-Carolina, is still unsettled. We wish we had it in our power to decide the matter, and knew how to decide it, for we like them both, and would be pleased to see them both go down to other times associated in name with the everlasting mountains which are the wonder and glory of the State. Meantime the map-maker, Mr. Cook, is somewhat embarrassed in assigning a name to the highest peak. First it is Mount Mitchell, and then it is Mount Clingman—and who shall decide? We suggest to him for the present to call it "Mont *Blanc.*"
Raleigh Standard.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co's Line. Nov. 5, Str Magnolia, with Passengers, and Freight for W P Elliott, N C & J M Jarratt, J H Pritchett, H McDonald, C Harmsen, J Kyle, J J Gilchrist, C G Wright.

Lutterloh & Co's Line. Nov. 5, Str. Rowan and Magnolia, with goods for W P Elliott, E Shober, H L Myrover & Co, D & W McLaurin, C Jordan, P N Stanback, J H Pritchett, N C & M Jarrell, H McDonell, C Harmsen, J Kyle, J J Gilchrist, C G Wright.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 1.—Schr. Ann Maria from Lockwood's Folly.
3.—Schrs. Wm L Springs and A Corduroy from Phila.

AN ELOQUENT LETTER.

Notwithstadding that the election is over, there are sound sentiments, eloquently expressed, in a late letter of a distinguished and consistent Whig, GEORGE S. BRYAN, Esq. of Charleston, S. C., from which we make the following extract worthy of perusal It is in reply to an invitation to address a Mass Meeting in Tennessee. After stating his inability to comply with the request, he says,—

"Gladly indeed, Gentlemen—and most refreshing would it have been to me—to have met my fellow country-men of Tennessee, and to have mingled feelings and exchanged views with those, who like myself, still fondly cling to the faith and country of Washington; who, in spite of present disastrous omens, still believe in the triumph of that country, and in the *prevalance* of the *past rule of a constitutional Union;* who in brief and simple words, *do not despair for their country, nor of their countrymen*, but live in the conviction and upon it, that the great cause of National conservatism, which Washington inculcated with a religious zeal and solemnity, which Jackson defended in the crisis of its fate, and for which Clay lived and died—will yet be victorious over all its enemies, and their *weak* and *credulous* faith, if so some shall sincerely think and call it, in their country be vindicated, and their abiding confidence, in their countrymen justified. Of that sacred cause, so near and dear to our hearts,—national conservatism—Mr. Fillmore is the full and faithful exponent and noble champion. As between the North and the South he is *the conservative* of the country. Not only orators, Whig and Democratic, in their enthusiasm, but grave and pious men, have thought and said, that it seemed to them that Mr. Fillmore had been raised up by Providence to save us from the troubles through which the country has so recently passed. I will not venture to interpret the will of Deity, but it seems to me as clear as the light, that a train of circumstances have conspired to fit him peculiarly and above all men in the United States, to play the part of mediator in our bitter sectional strifes. Not only his pure and elevated character and his present position, illustrated by his brave and virtuous declarations in behalf of his right at Albany and elsewhere; not only the fidelity and success, but *the good fortune of his past career render his name the most powerfully attractive* CENTRE OF NATIONAL SENTIMENT AND NATIONAL CONFIDENCE. The great leading measures of his administration of the Government were all *aside* and *above* party; and he was supported in their maintenance, by the distinguished leaders of the Whig and Democratic parties alike, without regard to section, and by the vast majority of their countrymen. Whatever of sectional bias or party feelings he brought with him to the Presidency, were merged and lost in his national career. He thus became, in the minds and hearts of the people, the exponent of the country and the embodiment of patriotism. Nothing has happened since to lessen their veneration or mar that image, in the minds of his countrymen. He is still the object of universal confidence and respect. Successful in his Administration and fortunate in the support he received, it has since been his good fortune not to have been mingled in the recent most unhappy and bitter controversies, growing out of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Whilst freely admitting that there are others faithful and capable as he, true lovers and devoted servants of their country—are we not warranted in the belief that if not his virtues and services, yet that circumstances, his good fortune, have given him the advantage of all others, and peculiarly fitted him for the part of *mediator?* Is it simply a superstitious imagination to suppose that he has been kept and set apart for the sublime office of Pacificator? Would his restoration to the Presidency on the Platform of his character and career, wound the self-respect of any true national man in the country? Is not this common ground upon which all can meet in harmony? A partizan of neither section, would not every good citizen, North or South, East or West, on the Atlantic or Pacific ocean, feel that his rights and feelings would be respected and protected under the administration of Mr. Fillmore? Does he not know this to be so? Does he not justly repose in the confidence that Mr. Fillmore will do what he *has done?* In believing that Mr. Fillmore will make a wise, virtuous, and impartial Chief Magistrate, he is not called to put faith in the professions of a candidate, or the promises of his friends, or the deceitful and treacherous virtues of a party platform. Mr. Fillmore can offer to his countrymen, as a ground of confidence of his capacity, truly and faithfully to administer the affairs of the country, the pledge of a past administration, so successful as to have hushed the voice of party itself—upon which the country has placed the seal of its universal and irreversible approval.

But not only in the vexed questions between the North and the South, does the Conservative and lover of Peace, feel that Mr. Fillmore will be guided by justice and moderation—but in international matters, scarcely less important, he knows, that he can safely rely upon Mr. Fillmore's firm, calm, consistent counsels. A faithful friend and no less faithful disciple of Henry Clay—that most heroic of men and yet ardent lover of Peace—whilst he will zealously maintain the rights and honor of his country he will not lightly hazard its peace. Himself governed by a sense of self-respect and the great law of Justice, he could not be an aggressor upon the rights or honor of any other people, and would not suffer any wrong to his own. But realizing the invincible strength of his country, he would not be in haste to believe, that any people at this day, and with the experience of the past before them, would venture to injure or put slight upon her, and expose themselves to the just indignation and retributive wrath of aroused America. Bringing thus to the conduct of our foreign relations—as he has brought in the past—a liberal spirit, and administering them with a firm, but even and gracious temper, our country would attract the good will and command the respect of every other people—and our countrymen, at the same time, be exempt from the fever and ague existence—the ruinous panics and paralyzing uncertainty, which spring from a weak and fitful, or violent aggressive spirit in our intercourse with other nations. Our great Republic would realize to the world its proper destiny, and make manifest the pure glory of a Christian Republican people, content with the fruit of their own virtuous and honest labors, protected by equal laws. The Stars and Stripes, our meteor flag, so terrible in War, will wave on every sea, an Ensign of Peace, and bear to every shore, under the sun, the glad assurance of justice and good-will. The beneficent cause of Peace, will be strengthened by our example, and in her train, like some younger and dependent sister, will follow Commerce. Commerce, the present necessity and friend of the laborer and producer in whatever clime or country his lot may be cast, and whether he be planter, or farmer, mechanic or manufacturer, artizan or artist—whether he dig Coal and Iron in Pennsylvania, blast granite or pile ice in Massachusetts, spin calicoes or shirting in Connecticut, preserve lard or pack bacon in Ohio, or grow cotton or wheat, or tobacco, in Tennessee. Commerce, which is to the producer, whatever he produces either by the cultivation of the earth or the fashioning of its products by the skill of his hands, what the printing press is to the author and the creatures of mind—the universal distributor, which has made the world the market for the product of every man, who spins, or plants, or digs. Yes, the planter on this side of the water is but the silent partner of the manufacturer on the other side—the world is their common market, and Peace alone can keep safe the great highway, to that universal mart and allow the merchant to pass to and fro between them, in security, and Commerce to do its perfect work. Looking then to the past administration of the Government by Mr. Fillmore, may not his countrymen confide safely on the assurance, that the peace of the country would not be lightly hazarded or sacrificed, and that Peace as a sentiment the arts of Peace, and Peace as a Policy for its blessed fruits, will be properly appreciated, cherished and guarded? And here again may we not ask the question, whether he will not do what he has done, and his future, will it not be like his past?

And finally gentlemen, in whatever aspect I regard the question, which we are all called to solve for ourselves—in whatever quarter I look—or by whatever policy or motive I could be governed, my duty is clear and my preference decided. My conviction is absolute, that Mr. Fillmore is the man for the great work before us. I have faith to believe that this truth will be recognized by the people of the North and the South, and will be the faith of the nation, before the great day in November. I rejoice in the belief, that it is the faith of Tennessee to-day, and as she voted for him (Mr. Fillmore) for Vice President she will pertect the bright record and vote for him for President. Her sons will thank her for it—they will honor her for the suffrage, she will cast for the good, wise and faithful servant of his country. She nor they will ever regret it—no more than the bright page on her annals, on which it is written, that she cast her suffrage for the immortal man who was thriee the Savior of his country. They were true to him, and themselves—they will be true to his friend, and the friend of that Union which he loved better than his life.

I am gentlemen, most truly your friend
and fellow-countryman,
GEO. S. BRYAN.

To Messrs. Rolfe S. Saunders, Jno. M. Fleming, Wm. B. Reese, jr., R. R. Bearden, R. H. Armstrong, A. M. Piper, Committee.

From the London Correspondent of the National Intelligencer.

LONDON, Oct. 16, 1856.

We here have fears that Russia is endeavoring to assume her old position in the councils and the power of Europe. She is not disposed to retire to that secondary position in which the pens of European publicists had so confidently placed her. All who trusted the *dicta* of the Times, and derived their political information from it and its contemporaries, believed that Russia was so crippled, so dispirited, so exhausted by the gigantic efforts and failures of the war that she would no longer endeavor to dominate on the Continent. The Times, and nearly all the leading politicians of England, confidently assured us that the staff upon which Russia leaned was broken; that the potency by which she held other nations in thrall was dispelled; and that, with the loss of her prestige of invincibility, she would have no choice, but would unavoidably fall back into the second rank among the nations of the earth. Since the return of peace has given the world time to reflect, it is found that, notwithstanding all our Western talk and our boast of superior power, very little has really been gained by the war, and a peace has been accepted which renders all the boasted advantages acquired by the Allies ridiculously trifling, seeing that almost all those advantages have been nullified by loose diplomacy, and are about to be made the subject of a second conference at Paris. We begin to think that Russia, if she does not at present stand where she did at the commencement of the war, will, so great and so rapidly operative are her recuperative powers, very speedily do so. The "moral effect" of the fall of the southern portion of Sebastopol has been already lost in the recollection of the length and brilliancy of the defence. Rumors of discontent, of weakness, and of poverty have died away. The magnificent, half-barbarous ceremony which has just engaged the attention and excited the wonder of Europe has shown a monarch still brilliant, powerful, and beloved—able to vie in splendor with any monarch of his day and generation, and depending for his army, but upon the enthusiastic loyalty of his people. In more senses than one the Moscow coronation has been the turning point of the tide of Russian influence. It has restored the prestige of the Czar and falsified the predictions of his opponents. Russia has again become the first Power on the continent, because she is the only one that has not the "earthquake soil of revolution sepulchred at her feet." The Russian Government is the only one of continental Europe which has the element of security and permanency in its composition; and it is more to be depended upon than any thing or than every thing which is connected with the alliance between England and France.

Mr. Gales.—We observed that, at a late banquet at the President's house, Mr. Gales, the veteran editor of the National Intelligencer, was treated with marked, and we may say, deserved distinction. Mr. Gales has been for half a century at the head of the newspaper press of America. In ability, sagacity, industry and judgment, he has had no superior among the journalists of America. His paper is entitled to the still higher merit of candor, dignity and decorum. In its political discussions it has uniformly appealed to the reason and never to the prejudices or passions of men. Mr. Gales is not only an editor, but a statesman, far sighted, well informed, and of liberal and comprehensive views. He is much better fitted for a seat in the Senate or the Cabinet than many who have figured in those positions. As a man, he is distinguished for a generosity of nature and unaffected single mindedness. We presume that for no one connected with the American press is there so universal a feeling of respect and affection, as for Joseph Gales, editor of the National Intelligencer.

Richmond Dispatch.

Interesting Decision.—On a recent trial for murder in Watson county, Missouri, a lad who was instigated to fire the gun which caused the death of the victim, by his father, was acquitted, and the father and an adult accomplice convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

At the commencement of the present year, there were in the United States about 22,000 miles of railroad, employing about 5,000 locomotives. It is estimated that these locomotives consume between four and five million cords of wood annually, the product of at least 100,000 acres of woodland.

Great Advance in Salt in Cadiz.—A letter received in Boston from Cadiz, dated October 1, states that, owing to the salt crop having been cut off by heavy rains, the Spanish government have advanced the price from $5 to $12 per last (of 72 bushels.)

THE CHINESE SUGAR-CANE.

Among the exotic plants recently introduced into this country by the Patent Office, in the prosecution of its "agricultural operations," is the "Chinese sugar-cane," or "sorgho sucre," (*sorghum saccharatum.*) The history of its introduction and some account of its success have been from time to time laid before the public through the columns of the Intelligencer and other channels, exciting the scepticism of many and even the derision of some, but fortunately awakening the curiosity and enterprise of discerning and intelligent agriculturists in various sections of the United States. We have now the gratification of realizing the happy results of the investigations and labors of this latter class, in the successful cultivation, it is hoped and believed, of one of the most valuable products of the soil that has ever engaged the attention of the husbandman—a product which, there is well-grounded reason for assuming, will of itself, in a brief period, more than recompense all the pecuniary aid and labor that have been bestowed upon the whole subject of agriculture by our Government, in the introduction of a plant that may be propagated with advantage in every locality in the Union, that will provide an essential aliment and a luxury to every family at an exceedingly low cost, and that may before long enable us to export to various portions of the world an article of merchandise that we now import to the amount of nearly fifteen millions of dollars a year.

It is a singular and gratifying coincidence that the introduction of this plant, and the discovery of its great excellence and adaptation to the soil and climate of many regions of the United States, should be made at the precise moment of the apparent decadence of the culture of sugar upon the plantations of the South. That this may not result to the disadvantage of the important interests involved in these plantations is not only desired, but believed by those who are fostering the cultivation of the new plant; for it appears to be the accepted opinion that, though the latter may prosper in any locality in which maize or Indian corn succeeds, yet the soil and climate capable of producing the sugar cane will prove the best adapted of all to the sorgho sucre, and that it will hence flourish there in its greatest perfection.

The annexed communication comes to us from a gentleman whose high intelligence, social position, and character, as well as the fact that his name has been hitherto honorably connected with enterprises of agricultural improvement, demand for his representations the confidence of every reader.

COMMUNICATION.

Messrs. Editors: I feel it my duty to make known to the Southern public the result of my sirup making from the Chinese sugar millet, in hopes that others who have sown this valuable variety of the millet may be induced to work it up into sirup this season.

I send you a few joints of the cane, and a sample of the sirup, of which I have made several barrels.

I obtained my start of seed during the spring of 1855 from D. Redmond, Esq., of the "Southern Cultivator." I considered it a "humbug" from its close resemblance in seed and growth to the "Guinea corn," until my children, towards fall, made the discovery of its being to their taste equal to the true sugar-cane.

This year I planted one patch April 15th, and another May 18th, near Calhoun, Gordon county, on land that would produce during a "seasonable" year forty bushels of corn per acre, and this year not over twenty bushels.

The seed were sown carelessly in drills three feet apart, and covered with a one horse plough. I intended to "chop out" to a stand of one stalk six inches apart in the row, but failed to get a good stand, as the seed came up badly, from the deep and irregular covering. I worked this out, as for corn, ploughing twice and hoeing once.

At the suggestion of Gov. Hammond, of South Carolina, I determined to give the sirup-making a fair trial, and consequently ordered from the Messrs. Winship of Atlanta, a very complete horse-power mill, with vertical iron rollers, which has worked admirably, crushing out juice for eight gallons of sirup per hour. It is worked by two mules, with one hand to put in the cane and a boy to drive.

On the 13th of this month, finding the seed fully ripe, I had the fodder pulled and the seed heads cut.

The yield of fodder per acre is 1,000 to 1,300 lbs., and yield of seed 25 bushels, of 36 lbs. to the bushel. At the first trial of the mill, 70 average canes gave 60 qts. of juice. Subsequently, 606 average canes, passed once through the rollers, gave 38 gallons and 1 qt; passed a second time through, 2 gallons. The 40 gallons and 1 qt. gave 8 gallons of thick sirup.

I carefully measured an eighth of an acre having the best canes and the best stand, and another eighth having the poorest canes and the poorest stand. The result I give below, the canes passed once through the roller.

Best Eighth of an Acre.

Yield of juice from 3,315 canes	253 gals.
Yield of sirup from 253 gallons of juice	58¼ "
Rates per acre of sirup	568 "

Poorest Eighth of an Acre.

Yield of juice from 2,550 canes,	179 gals.
" sirup from 179 gals. juice,	43¼ "
Rate per acre of sirup,	346 "
Weight of 33 selected canes,	49½ lbs.
" juice pressed out,	25¼ "
" crushed cane,	23 "
Loss in crushing,	¾ "
Weight of crushed cane dried in sun,	9½ "

Obtaining such unlooked for success with the Chinese sugar-cane, I concluded to try our common corn. From a "new ground," planted 3 by 3, one stalk to a hill, a week beyond the roasting ear stage, I selected 30 stalks:

Weight of 30 stalks,	35¾ lbs.
" juice,	15¼ "
" crushed stalks,	19½ "
Loss in crushing,	½ "
Yield of sirup,	1½ pts.

The sirup was of a peculiar disagreeable taste, entirely unfit for table use.

The following tests were made at the mill of Dr. Robt. Battey, of Rome, (Ga.) a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy:

Specific gravity of juice,	1.085
" " sirup,	1.355
" " New Orleans sirup,	1.321
Thermometer applied to sirup	77°
" " juice,	70°
Saccharometer,	25½°

The juice should be placed in the boilers immediately on being pressed out, and then boiled slowly until the green scum ceases to rise; then stir in a tea-spoonfull of air-slacked lime to five gallons of juice; continue skimming and boiling until the sirup thickens and hangs down in flakes on the rim of the dipper. I have made the clearest sirup by simply boiling and skimming, without lime or other clarifiers; but the lime is requisite to neutralize a portion of the acid in the juice. The true proportion must be determined by well-conducted experiments.

The cost of making the sirup in upper Georgia, in my opinion, will not exceed ten to fifteen cents per gallon. This I shall be able to test another season by planting and working up fifty acres of the cane.

I am satisfied that this plant will enable every farmer and planter in the Southern States to make at home all the sirup required for family use, and I believe that our chemists will soon teach us how to convert the sirup into sugar for export, as one of the staples of our favored clime.

RICHARD PETERS.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 26, 1856.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

TIME'S SOOTHING INFLUENCE.

On the 25th of January, 1842, Mr. Adams, of Massachusetts, presented a petition from forty-six citizens of Haverhill, Massachusetts, praying Congress immediately to adopt measures peaceably to dissolve the Union of these States—

"First: Because no union can be agreeable or permanent which does not present prospects of reciprocal benefits.

"Second: Because a vast proportion of the resources of one section of the Union is annually drained to sustain the views and course of another section, without any adequate return.

"Third: Because (judging from the history of past nations) that union, if persisted in, in the present course of things, will certainly overwhelm the whole nation in utter destruction."

Mr. Adams moved to refer the petition to a select committee, with instructions to report an answer to the petitioners, showing the reasons why the prayer ought not to be granted.

Objections were made to the reception of the petition, a Southern member remarking that he did not think such a petition should be allowed to come within the walls of the House.

Mr. Adams said he was surprised that such an objection should come from a quarter where there had been so many calculations of the value of the Union.

This gave rise to an angry discussion, which lasted for eleven days, upon motions to censure Mr. Adams, with the intimation that he deserved expulsion.

The regular reader of Congressional history cannot have forgotten the violence which characterized a large portion of the debate.

It was finally, on motion of Mr. Botts, resolved to lay the whole subject on the table, by a vote of 106 to 93. Upon the question of the reception of the petition the vote stood 40 to 166; so the House refused to receive it.

It will be remembered that the course of Mr. Adams was based upon his devotion to the right of petition.

Time rolled on, and the asperities of the day seemed to have exhausted themselves. Mr. Adams was unable to take his seat at the commencement of the second session of the Twenty-ninth Congress, 7th December, 1846. On the 13th of February, 1847, the following incident occurred in the House of Representatives:

"Mr. Washington Hunt, of New York, addressed the Committee of the Whole in opposition to the further acquisition of territory. Whilst Mr. H. was speaking:

"Mr. John Quincy Adams, for the first time since his attack of paralysis, entered the hall. The House rose in a body to receive him. Mr. Hunt suspended his remarks; and

"Mr. Andrew Johnson rose and said: In compliance with the understanding with which I selected a seat at the commencement of the present session, I now tender to the venerable member from Massachusetts the seat which I then selected for him, and will furthermore congratulate him on being spared to return to this House.

"Mr. Adams responded: It is with much pleasure that I again return to your midst. Had I a more powerful voice I might respond to the congratulations of my friends and the members of this House for the honor which has been done me; but, enfeebled as I am by disease, I beg that you will excuse me.

"Mr. Hunt then resumed the floor, and concluded his remarks on the general question of the Mexican war."

Whilst on his visit to Fredericksburg, in the summer of 1851, President Fillmore alluded to the exciting scenes of 1842, on the occasion of the presentation of the petition from Massachusetts for a dissolution of the Union. After detailing some of the incidents Mr. Fillmore said:

"But what do we see now? Ten years have not passed since that scene took place in the House of Representatives, and since that man, who for four yeaas had discharged the duties of Chief Magistrate of this Union, stood at the bar of that House, and morning after morning came to me and asked of me not to move the public business, so as to force a vote on the resolution expelling him from the House, until he had a chance to be heard. He feared that he might be expelled from that body for doing what he deemed to be his imperative duty in preservation of the right of petition, although he was imbued with the strongest sentiments in favor of the union of these States. I was forced, from a feeling of sympathy and regard for him, to suffer the public business to be delayed from day to day, for one or two weeks, in order that he might present his sentiments to the House on the subject, to convince them that, although he presented a petition for the dissolution of the Union, he did not approve of those sentiments. I doubt whether anything short of that could have saved that distinguished man from expulsion from that body.

"Since then we have lived scarcely ten years, and the value of this Union is now a common subject of conversation. This very circumstance—looking back to that occurrence, and then to what we have seen within the year past—should alarm the true friends of the Republic. It should teach us there are men North and South who are ready to accelerate the fall of this Union, and, if necessary, to destroy it. I say this in all sincerity. I say, too, that when I look back to the crisis through which we have passed I feel that there was danger that the days of this Union were numbered. I determined then, if necessary, to sacrifice every political prospect I had in the world, and life itself, to save the country."

Financial Condition of Texas.—The receipts for the two years, including the means on hand in October 1856, were $4,522,000, and the expenditures $2,907,000, leaving a balance in the Treasury of $1,615,000. The amount of Special School Fund is $2,241,000, and of General School Fund $46,000. The Comptroller recommends that the balance of the "Revenue Debt" be discharged; when, he says: "We would then present a condition, as regards our finances, which few States of the Union could exhibit—a Government out of debt, with a surplus of over a million of dollars in the Treasury—a permanent 5 per cent. School Fund of ten millions of dollars—an unappropriated public domain, estimated at one hundred million of acres, which if judiciously used would subserve all the purposes of internal improvements required by the State, and a tax lighter than is imposed on any other people, and which is adequate to all the wants of the Government."

The aggregate amount of taxable property is very nearly $150,000,000 being an increase of $22,500,000 over the previous year.

The present financial condition of the State is highly satisfactory, and calculated to inspire confidence in its ability to carry out the grand schemes of internal improvement to which the aid of the State is pledged.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

FREE-SOILISH DEMOCRACY.

Our opponents are making a great jubilation over the election of Willard in Indiana. To show who their friends are there, and what reasons Southern men have to rejoice over the Democratic victory, we extract from the Memphis *Enquirer* the following:

"Willard, the late Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana, in January 1849, in the Democratic State Convention at Indianapolis, introduced the following resolutions:

Resolved, that the institution of slavery ought not to be introduced into any Territory where it does not now exist.

Resolved, That inasmuch as New Mexico and California are in fact and in law free Territories, it is the duty of Congress to prevent the introduction of slavery within their limits.

Democrats, have they told you that? No, they never will. We will tell you, though. We will tell you something more. On the Democratic ticket in that State, was also a certain Joseph E. McDonald in the field for Attorney General; who, in 1849, wrote that he was in favor of "applying the Wilmot Proviso to all our territories, no matter whether North or South of the Missouri Compromise line. He was in favor of the *abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia*, and if that could not be done with the consent of the people of the District, *he was then in favor of removing the seat of government to Free Soil.*"

Such are the men who have been elected by the Buchanan party in Indiana, and such their principles; and it is for the triumph of such men and such principles that the Southern Democracy have been so jubilant. In all candor, we ask Southern men, if it would not be equally appropriate to rejoice over a victory of Black Republicans?—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

The Full Ticket.—While waiting for a car yesterday, we overheard the following dialogue:

A half dozen native Greeks were discussing the chances of the election, when a seventh, fresh from the polls, joined them.

"Ah! here comes Mike," cried one. "Mike, have you voted?"

"Is it voting you mane, an' I afther voting the fall ticket?" replied Mike," showing his teeth by an elongated smile, full of fun and self-approbation.

"Well, Mike, an' who were you afther voting for?"

"Why, the full ticket, didn't I tell you?"

"The full ticket? But what full ticket? Did you vote for Fillmore, Buchanan, or Fremont?"

"Yes, shure, an' I spose I did. It was the full ticket, I tell you; sure an' it must uv been for them all.—*N. Y. Dispatch.*

Huntington, the forger, is visited daily by a large number of friends;" but he has requested his keeper to admit nobody but those connected with his family. He does not seem to take his position much to heart. He says there are other parties in Wall street who have more to dread from a full disclosure of the circumstances connected with his operations than he has.

BOOKBINDING

OF all kinds, is executed in the best manner.

Old common Prayers, Bibles, and others, rebound in the same style they were before. This will save the repurchase of new books. Librarians connected with colleges, and other societies, and also gentlemen residing at a distance, will find it a matter of economy to get their books bound here, as a deduction of prices will be made upon large orders: Pack them and send them with particular directions to this establishment; and when finished, they will be carefully repacked and returned without delay.

I have the best stock of materials; and workmanship will compare with any either at the North or South.

Apply for a list of Binding prices before going elsewhere. The undersigned respectfully solicits a share of patronage. THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,
Anderson Street.
Nov. 5, 1856. 54-Y

SHIRTS MADE UPON SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES were introduced into Wilmington by SCOTT & BALDWIN, and they continue to sell the only "*Patent Yoke*" Shirt offered in this section of North Carolina. The qualities and styles are various. The sizes are so arranged as to enable them to fit any form—tall, short, medium, large or small. Among the assortment are neat fancy patterns—the newest style French wristbands—*with and without Collars.* The prices are from $2 75 to $1 50, with some few of lower grades. It is needless to speak of the cut and workmanship of these Shirts. Our annual sales, amounting to upwards of **100 doz.,** is sufficient guarantee for the perfection of the article.

Those who prefer to have Shirts, Drawers and Collars, MADE TO MEASURE, can do so, and the fit warranted by leaving orders at

SCOTT & BALDWIN'S
City Clothing and Gent's. Furnishing Store,
38 Market street.

N. B.—The sale of the above style "PATENT YOKE SEAM SHIRTS" is limited to the following Houses:
E. L. HARDING & CO., Chicago, Ill.:
KEEN, BALDWIN & CO., Richmond, Va.;
J. D. GOODMAN & CO., do.
SCOTT, HARRISON & CO., Petersburg, Va.:
THOS. WINFIELD ROYSTON, do.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Ag't, Raleigh, N. C.:
B. RICHARDSON SHERWOOD, Warrenton, N. C.;
T. JEFFERSON WERTENBAKER, Charlottsville, Va.; and
SCOTT & BALDWIN,
38 Market street, Wilmington, N. C.
Nov. 6, 1856. 54-it1stJ

We call the attention of WHOLESALE DEALERS

TO our present Stock,—and we have recently received—
300 bags Rio, Laguira, Maricaibo and Java Coffee,
20 hhds Sugar, assorted grades,
75 bbls do. Refined, Crushed and Powdered,
95 boxes Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
66 do Fancy and assorted Candies,
100 coils Kentucky, Jute and Manilla Rope,
7 bales Bagging, Gunny, Dundee and Burlaps,
30 tons Hoop Iron,
120 boxes Cheese,
20 half-bbls Super Carb. Soda,
40,000 Cigars, various brands,
—ALSO—
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Nutmegs, Borax, Madder, Indigo, Spanish Brown, Brimstone, Fancy and Bar Soaps, Starch, Powder, Shot, Bar Lead, White Lead, Putty and Linseed Oil, Window Glass, Snuff in Boxes, Eagle Mills do., in Half Bbls.; Green and Black Teas, Hollow-Ware, Swedes Iron, English, German, and Cast Steel; Plows, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Trace Chains, Sole Leather, &c., &c.

The above Goods we offer on the most favorable terms to prompt time or cash purchasers.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
Nov. 6, 1856. 54tf

GUANOES.

758 BAGS PERUVIAN;
327 do. COLUMBIAN.

Not only has the cost of using these Guanoes in connexion been very much diminished, but experiments have proved that the phosphate, so much wanting in the Peruvian, not only increases the yield, but combined with the Columbian makes the crop much more certain.

For sale by D. & W. McLAURIN.
Nov. 6, 1856. 54tf

EDINBURGH ALE, in pint Jugs.
LONDON PORTER. Just received and for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
October 13, 1856. 47itf

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The Canada brings Liverpool dates to the 25th.

Cotton was very firm at the advance of ⅛ to ¼. Middling uplands 6¼d. Sales of the week 100,000 bales. Breadstuffs dull. Money unchanged. Consols 92½.

France.—Numerous arrests have been made in the department of the Soane, where a dangerous secret society has been discovered. Other arrests have also been made in the Faubourg St. Antoine. The affairs of the Bank of France are reported as being in a more favorable condition, although the bank has adopted further stringent measures, and refuses advances on railway shares and rents.

John Arrowsmith, a cotton-broker at Liverpool, avows himself the author of the story about the duels and murders on the Georgia railroad, and reiterates the truth of his statement.

BLUE GRASS SEED

CAN be supplied at the very low rate of 50 cts. per pound, if ordered before the 14th inst., as on that day all I have left will be taken by one man. Now is the proper time for sowing it.
C. LUTTERLOH, Fayetteville.

Just Received, Imported Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, &c.
C. L.
Nov. 4. 54-3t

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Annual Meeting of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society will be held in the Town Hall on Tuesday Evening next, at 7 o'clock, it being the week of our Superior Court. The Election of Officers and other important business will come up in this Meeting. A punctual attendance is earnestly desired. JOHN P. McLEAN, Sec'y.
Nov. 6. 54-2t
Town papers copy 1t.

Just Received and for Sale,

A FEW Firkins very superior BUTTER from Gregson county, Virginia.
BEVERLY ROSE.
Nov. 5, 1856. 54-3t

To Carriage Manufacturers.

MR. LINES would respectfully inform the Public that he has rented a room at Liberty Point where he is now ready to do PLATING of all kinds. Particular attention paid to the Plating of Carriage Irons. All Carriage Manufacturers are respectfully invited to send their work.
Nov. 5. 54-2p4

$5 REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber, on the 25th of last month, a large white MARE MULE, supposed to have gone to Chatham Co., where raised. The above Reward will be paid if delivered to me.
H. G. HALL, Agt.
Nov. 3, 1856. 54-3t

DISSOLUTION.

DRS. McSWAIN & McDUFFIE have this day dissolved copartnership by mutual consent.
Dr. McSwain will attend to settlements and collections for the firm.
Dr. McDuffie will continue to occupy the firm office.
H. McSWAIN. WM. C. McDUFFIE.
Nov. 1, 1856. 55-3t

NEW CORN MILL

NEAR the Lodge is now in full and successful operation for the accommodation of the public. Their patronage is respectfully solicited.
H. G. HALL, Agt.
Nov. 3, 1856. 54-3t
Carolinian copy 3 times.

PAINTS, VARNISH, &c.

2500 LBS. PURE LEAD,
6 bbls. Distillers' Glue.
Copal, Coach, and Black Leather Varnishes; Paint Varnish, and Camel Hair Brushes; Grainers; Bronzes; Sash Tools, &c.; Ground Paints in Oil; &c., &c.
Just received and for sale by
J. N. SMITH.
Oct. 20. 50-3m

Linseed Oil and White Lead, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
Oct. 9. 46tf

MERCHANT TAILORING.

At 38 Market Street,
Wilmington, N. C.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
Plain and Fancy Cloths,
Plain and Fancy Silk Vestings,
Plain and Fancy Cassimeres,
IN TOWN,
Is NOW OPENED at this House.
SCHOONMAKER, the Cutter, is sure to fit you satisfactorily.

The TRIMMINGS used at this Establishment are imported expressly for Tailors use and are found only in the Merchant Tailoring Trade.

☞ They will receive ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES weekly, until the middle of December, per Express. The new styles may always be found at the CITY CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING STORE, **38** MARKET ST.

Scott & Baldwin are turning out seventy-five and one hundred Garments weekly, at the

City Clothing Store.
38 MARKET ST., WILMINGTON, N. C.
Oct. 10, 1856. 4-3tf

GUM DROPS,
Tamarinds,
Fresh Salad Oil,
Sperm Candles,
Adamantine do.
Indigo, Potash, Soaps,
Burning Fluid,
Just received and for sale by
J. N. SMITH.
Oct. 20. 50-3m

PURE LIQUORS!!

GOLDEN SHERRY,
Madeira,
Pure Port Wine,
Pure Erench Brandy,
Old Holland Gin,
London Porter, &c.
All the above were selected for Medical use, and may be relied on as PURE AND GENUINE. For sale by
J. N. SMITH, Druggist.
Oct. 20. 50-3m

FOR RENT.

THE OFFICE on Old Street, at present occupied by Benjamin Huske, Esq. Possession given 16th November.
J. E. BRYAN
Nov. 6. 54-3t

SAPONIFIER.

Or Concentrated Potash.

WARRANTED to make Soap without lime, or with little trouble. 3 lbs. of the above will make over a half barrel of Soap. For sale in 1 Cans by
J. N. SMITH.
Oct. 23. 50-3m

Quassia Tonic Cups for Dyspeptics, &c., for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
Oct. 9. 46tf

K. M. MURCHISON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Jan'y 1, 1856. 65-tf

Palm Oil Soap, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

BANK OF WILMINGTON.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking House on Wednesday 12th of November next.
S. JEWETT, Cashier.
Oct. 30. 54-tm

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 10, 1856.

THE ELECTION.—It will not be news to very many of our readers to hear from us that JAMES BUCHANAN has been elected President, and JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE Vice President, of the United States. The telegraph has already scattered the news far and wide. The particulars, as far as heard from, are given below. It is true that all the States are not fully heard from, but we follow the example of all our contemporaries, of all parties, in so arranging the votes as to give Buchanan 163, Fremont 125, and Fillmore 8.

Whilst we are deeply concerned that the people have passed by, as they too often do, the best man, there is much consolation in the defeat of the purely sectional candidate. This fact would make us content with the result, as a judicious compromise, or as the least of two evils, if we had any confidence that the black republicans were finally defeated and the sectional agitation quieted. But the snake is only scotched, not killed. The prodigious vote, the overwhelming triumph of that bad party, in twelve States, embracing now nearly half of the whole population of the country, and destined to show more than half of the whole at the next census in 1860, is an event of fearful import. That party will not dream of giving up the contest. Their power has increased too rapidly during the last four years to justify a hope of its decrease during the next four. It is a revolution that will not go backwards. The war will be waged with greater fierceness, and with a confidence of success under a man of some pretensions to statesmanship, such as Seward, or Chase. And we think it will verify the prediction of Brooks and others, that the election of Buchanan will be but a postponement for four years of the sectional triumph. Already are they marshalling their forces, and renominating Fremont, for the campaign of 1860.

Perhaps, however, it is not well to indulge in such gloomy anticipations. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." We refer to the particulars.

MAINE.

Has gone for Fremont by a decided majority, larger than at the October election.

VERMONT.

Has done likewise, by 20,000 to 30,000.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Returns from 132 towns give Fremont 26,345; Buchanan 24,913; and Fillmore 278.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Nearly all the towns in Massachusetts foot up as follows: Fremont 105,133; Buchanan 37,910; Fillmore 18,435.

The Republicans have elected 286 Representatives and the entire state Senate.

Burlingame is elected over Appleton to Congress by about 70 plurality.

RHODE ISLAND.

Total vote: Fremont 11,341, Buchanan 6,543, Fillmore 1660.

CONNECTICUT.

Returns from the whole State except four small towns, give Fremont 40,847, Buchanan 33,775, Fillmore 2,354.

NEW YORK.

Nearly complete. Fremont 222,046, Buchanan 160,065, Fillmore 157,383.

The Black Republicans have elected their Governor, Lieut. Governor, &c., and doubtless the Legislature. They have 21 Congressmen to 12 democrats. In the present Congress, 30 Republicans to 3 democrats.

NEW JERSEY.

Buchanan's plurality in the State will be over fifteen thousand. The vote in all but two counties is, Buchanan 33,435, Fillmore 18,608, Fremont 18,148.

The democrats have carried the legislature.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Buchanan gained largely over the October vote, so that his plurality will probably be 20 to 30,000, though he will not have a majority, we think.

In Philadelphia, the vote stood, for Buchanan 38,126. Fusion ticket 19,570, Fillmore 12,353, Fremont 75. The Ledger says, "it is evident that a large number of Fillmore men stepped out of the ranks of their own party, and, instead of voting the fusion ticket have gone over to Buchanan."

OHIO.

Estimated at 15,000 for Fremont.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 5.—Scattering returns from 10 counties indicate that Buchanan has carried the State by 15,000 to 20,000.

ILLINOIS.

A despatch from "long" John Wentworth says that Fremont is gaining everywhere in Illinois, and the entire Black Republican ticket is certainly elected.

MICHIGAN.

Fremont's majority probably 20,000. 4 Republicans elected to Congress, instead of 3 K. N.'s and 1 democrat. The legislature is largely republican, which secures a republican U. S. senator in place of Gen. Cass.

WISCONSIN.

Fremont's majority from 5,000 to 7,000.

IOWA.

For Fremont by 9,000.

DELAWARE.

The complete returns from Delaware show a Buchanan majority of 1,858.

Whitely, (Dem.,) is elected to Congress by 2,000 majority.

The Legislature is Democratic.

MARYLAND.

This State has cast her electoral vote for Fillmore and Donelson by about 9,000 majority.

VIRGINIA.

The majority for Buchanan is supposed to be 18,000 to 20,000.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Buchanan's majority about the same as in August.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Legislature elected 8 Electors on Tuesday last, and unanimously instructed them to vote for Buchanan and Breckinridge.

GEORGIA.

Twelve counties in Georgia show a democratic gain of 3,600. Johnson (dem.) majority for Governor last year was from 15,000 to 20,000.

FLORIDA.

Very few returns, but they show Buchanan gains upon the late Democratic majority.

ALABAMA.

The scattering returns indicate a Buchanan majority of from 10,000 to 20,000.

MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, Nov. 5.—Fifteen counties have been heard from, all favorable to Buchanan, who it is not doubted has carried the State, by probably 15,000 majority.

LOUISIANA.

Buchanan's majority about 1500 to 2000.

TENNESSEE.

Not much heard from this State, but apparently for Buchanan by perhaps 5,000.

The following, however, is the latest report:

RICHMOND, Nov. 8.

Tennessee in Doubt.—Returns received here from Wytheville this morning state that the Eastern counties of Tennessee have given large American majorities, indicating a doubt as to the result of the election in that State.

KENTUCKY.

The returns thus far received leave no doubt that Buchanan's majority in Kentucky will be from five to seven thousand.

MISSOURI.

Scarcely any returns, but set down of course for Buchanan, by at least 10,000 majority.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Nov. 4.—Returns as far as received are strongly democratic, and there is no question but Buchanan has carried the State by a large majority.

From California and Texas no returns, but doubtless both have gone for Buchanan.

The sum of the whole is as follows, we think, though Illinois is claimed for both Buchanan and Fremont—the weight of evidence appearing to us to be that Fremont has carried it:—

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

	Nov. 1852.		Nov. 1856.		
	Pierce.....	Scott.....	Buchanan	Fillmore..	Fremont.
Free States.					
Connecticut,	6	—	—	—	6
California,	4	—	4	—	—
Illinois,	11	—	—	—	11
Indiana,	13	—	13	—	—
Iowa,	4	—	—	—	4
Maine,	8	—	—	—	8
Massachusetts,	—	13	—	—	13
Michigan,	6	—	—	—	6
New Hampshire,	5	—	—	—	5
New Jersey,	7	—	7	—	—
New York,	35	—	—	—	35
Ohio,	23	—	—	—	23
Pennsylvania,	27	—	27	—	—
Rhode Island,	4	—	—	—	4
Vermont,	—	5	—	—	5
Wisconsin,	5	—	—	—	5
Total,	158	18	51	00	125
Slave States.					
Alabama,	9	—	9		
Arkansas,	4	—	4		
Delaware,	3	—	3		
Florida,	3	—	3		
Georgia,	10	—	10		
Kentucky,	—	12	12		
Louisiana,	6	—	6		
Maryland,	8	—	—	8	
Mississippi,	7	—	7		
Missouri,	9	—	9		
North Carolina,	10	—	10		
South Carolina,	8	—	8		
Tennessee,	—	12	12		
Texas,	4	—	4		
Virginia,	15	—	15		
Total,	96	24	112	8	

Total Free and Slave States, Buchanan 163, Fremont 125, Fillmore 8.

Pierce over Scott in 1852,	212
Buchanan over Fremont in 1856, probably	49
Buchanan over Fremont and Fillmore,	41

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—The elections so far indicate that the U. S. Senate, after the 4th of March next, will have 34 democrats, 19 freesoilers, 6 Whigs and Americans, and 3 vacant and doubtful.

To the House of Representatives, there are already 63 democrats elected, and 83 freesoilers. There are 84 members yet to be elected, almost all from the Southern States; and it is evident the freesoilers will be in a minority of 46 in the next House.

GREAT VOTE.—New York city gave 78,825 votes at the late election, of which Buchanan received 40,779, Fillmore 19,957, and Fremont 18,089. The enormous vote for Buchanan and the small vote for Fillmore, have greatly surprised us. It is evident, however, that many friends of Fillmore gave votes for Buchanan, in the belief that he only could defeat Fremont. We have the evidence of the Journal of Commerce, a decided Buchanan paper, that they gave not only their votes but their money to aid Buchanan's cause.

The democrats re-elected Fernando Wood Mayor of New York, and carried their whole ticket in that city.

There was a great deal of fighting, pistolling and dirking, in New York and Baltimore. In the latter city, the fighting was terrible. The Patriot gives a list of 5 persons killed and 90 wounded. Many of the latter were mortal or very dangerous wounds. It is supposed too, that the list is far from being complete, as many of the wounded were carried off the ground.

A N. Y. correspondent of the Baltimore American says that two parties at least are sorely disappointed in the result of the late election in that State; and it is even doubtful if the third is not—agreeably. We think it probable that both the Fillmore and Buchanan parties were more confident than the Fremont party.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

	Fillmore.	Buchanan.	Gilmer.	Bragg.
Alamance,	452	717	645	916
Brunswick,	384	364	468	404
Buncombe,	731	778	786	969
Cabarrus,	594	365	665	426
Caswell,	212	917	211	1120
Catawba,	167	645	158	968
Chatham,	788	760	1062	1166
Cleaveland,	71	796	138	1109
Columbus,		322 maj.	306	589
Cumberland,	632	755	701	923
Davidson,	964	634	1199	823
Edgecombe,	151	1581	189	1563
Forsyth,	772	1043	926	1080
Franklin,	255	793	334	744
Granville,	756	1061	994	1225
Greene,	218	375	289	432
Guilford,	1515	413	2059	571
Halifax,	509	683	584	736
Harnett,	135	502	229	652
Johnston,	619	958	817	1036
Jones,	157	211	180	261
Lenoir,	264	424	263	447
Mecklenburg,	573	1031	623	1024
Nash,	61	1068	93	1107
New Hanover,	577	1472	570	1522
Onslow,	145	683	108	771
Orange,	747	909	1045	1119
Richmond,	500	176	556	246
Robeson,	566	673	669	773
Rockingham,	359	1001	439	1168
Rowan,	863	777	905	885
Rutherford,	407	560	781	1070
Sampson,	359	927	497	990
Wake,	789	1472	1124	1693
Warren,	77	841	101	819
Washington,	364	226	377	261
Wayne,	208	1172	274	1332
Yadkin,	694	483	888	633

In the above 38 counties, Fillmore has gained, in Alamance 6, Cumberland 99, Chatham 132, Catawba 332, Cleaveland 246, Caswell 204, Rutherford 136, Rowan 66, Wayne 94, New Hanover 57, Nash 7, Jones 27, Lenoir 24, Rockingham 86, Harnett 56, Buncombe 230, Onslow 125, Richmond 14, Washington 22. Total 1964.

Buchanan has gained, in Cabarrus 10, Brunswick 44, Franklin 128, Granville 74, Greene 14, Guilford 386, Edgecombe 56, Davidson 46, Forsyth 117, Orange 88, Mecklenburg 57, Halifax 22, Johnston 120, Sampson 75, Wake 114, Warren 46, Columbus 39, Robeson 3, Yadkin 44.—Total 1,505.

Net Fillmore gain in 38 counties, 459.

HARNETT COUNTY—Official.

	Fillmore.	Buchanan.	Gilmer.	Bragg.
Averasboro',	38	78	51	107
Grove,	0	47	3	63
Neill's Creek,	7	111	20	132
Buck Horn,	5	133	11	173
Upper Little River,	29	55	48	75
Stewart's Creek,	18	34	23	36
Barbacue,	38	44	73	66
	135	502	229	652

ROBESON COUNTY.

	Fillmore.	Buchanan	Gilmer.....	Bragg.....
Lumberton	69	183	101	248
Thompson's,	19	21	16	21
Lumber Bridge	29	76	42	72
Howell's	00	76	1	89
Britt's	00	38	6	49
St. Paul's	54	72	53	78
White House	66	58	76	71
Sterling's Mill	38	62	31	49
Red Banks	75	15	81	18
McPhaul's	69	56	75	59
Alfordsville	124	11	164	11
Philadelphus	23	5	24	8
	566	673	669	773

RICHMOND COUNTY.

	Fillmore.	Buchanan.
Little's Mills,	30	6
Mineral Springs,	126	25
Black Jack,	15	1
Beaver Dam,	17	0
Rockingham,	93	44
Williamson's,	69	51
Stewartsville,	57	11
Laurel Hill,	77	30
McPherson's,	16	8
	500	176

NEW HANOVER—Official.

	Buchanan.	Fillmore.	Bragg	Gilmer.
Wilmington,	588	515	522	466
Masonborough,	29	27	37	35
Sandy Run,	85	00	123	00
Holly Shelter,	86	00	76	00
Rocky Point,	73	8	90	16
Long Creek,	134	13	163	13
South Washington	104	7	122	11
Piney Woods,	69	1	75	2
Middle Sound,	68	00	54	12
Federal Point,	15	00	18	5
Moore's Creek,	73	00	75	4
Caintuck,	58	5	67	5
Upper Black River,	90	1	100	1
	1,472	577	1,522	570

DAVIDSON COUNTY—Official.

	Fillmore.	Buchanan.
Lexington,	214	215
Thomasville,	202	20
Clemmonsville,	89	11
Hussey's,	43	82
Thompson's,	35	84
Adderton's,	114	65
Lindsay's,	156	22
Ward's,	28	54
Lee's,	28	25
Browntown,	55	56
	964	634

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY of North Carolina will meet on Monday next. We shall take care to keep our readers promptly informed of all interesting or important proceedings.

SAMPSON SUPERIOR COURT.—At Fall Term, last week, Judge Dick passed Sentence on Jacob Johnson, for the murder of Jacob Stewart, committed in Harnett county some two years ago. The execution is to take place on Friday the 19th of December.

At Onslow Superior Court, last week, a negro named Abram was convicted of a rape on a young lady and sentenced to be hanged on the 28th inst. He confessed his guilt.

GOOD CROP.—At the Orange County Fair last week the premium for the largest yield of corn to the acre, 80 bushels, was awarded to C. C. Tinnin. Premiums were also given for best crops of wheat, oats, tobacco, sweet and Irish potatoes, &c.; but the quantities yielded are not stated in the list published in the Recorder.

A MILITARY SCHOOL PROPOSED.—During the Session of the late Educational Convention, Benj. Sumner, Esq. of Rowan county, submitted the resolution and remarks which we insert below.

We have had in our possession, for two months past, a Prospectus, or Plan, of such an Institution, prepared by one of the most distinguished and patriotic sons of North Carolina, (evidently without any concert with Mr. Sumner.) It is too long for insertion in the Observer, and was not designed for publication in that mode; but we intended to publish it in pamphlet form, for gratuitous distribution, if we had been encouraged to hope that the plan would be carried into execution by the people, or by the State Legislature. It proposes to raise a stock company of $200,000 capital. Some whom we have consulted have doubted whether the amount would be subscribed; whilst others have thought that the Legislature would promptly undertake the support of such a desirable, and even necessary, institution. Others, again, have thought that the United States would willingly make a gift to the State, for that purpose, of the extensive and costly Buildings and Grounds of the Arsenal at this place, which it is supposed will not, at least for many years to come, if ever, be made an Arsenal of Construction, in which capacity only could it be very important to this State or town, as an Arsenal.

We have felt a deep interest in this project, and now that we find it received with so much favor by the Educational Convention, we will publish the pamphlet alluded to, and send it to the members of the Legislature, and to all others who may indicate a wish to have it. The writer will be amply compensated for his labor, as we will be for the expense of printing, if it shall lead to any useful result.

The following is Mr. Sumner's resolution:—

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Convention, we ought to have in our State an Institution upon the plan (as near as circumstances will permit or occasion may require) of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point.

On which Mr. Sumner spoke as follows:—

"Our Superintendent of Common Schools, in his last report has estimated the number of Schools—Colleges, Academies, and Common Schools—in this State at 3,814.

Of all this number, there is not, as far as I know, a single one which even professes to give any instruction in military Science—not one in which so much as the first rudiments of military tactics are imparted. And yet who can doubt that the diffusion of military knowledge, as an element of strength, is of national importance to a free people, who, to avoid the dangers of standing armies and to fortify the security of peace, have reserved to themselves the right of bearing arms; and that its possession would be of the utmost national and personal advantage, if, unfortunately the public peace should be disturbed? And are there any so wise as to know that such disturbance will never occur among us? If an emergency should arise to call forth any considerable portion of our militia to be embodied into an army, where is the person to whom the finger of public opinion would point as *the* man to take the command? In the late war with Mexico, when this State was called upon for only one regiment, I apprehend the Governor had no more difficult and delicate task to perform during his administration, than to select suitable field officers for that regiment out of the meagre material which the State afforded.

I think, then, that it would be wise policy on the part of the State to establish an Institution in which a portion of her young men might receive instruction in Infantry Tactics and military Police, in the Science and Practice of Artillery and in Military Engineering; and where too they might be taught Military Discipline, and might learn the duty of obedience as well as the art of command. The information thus acquired would, in part at least, be gradually diffused throughout the State, and in process of time, our whole militia would become better officered, better drilled, and better prepared for active service than they now are, or are likely to be, under the present order of things. "But a system comprehending Military instruction, merely as an accessory to education, is found to promote personal objects by no means unimportant; such as the establishment of a firm, graceful any manly carriage, by daily drill; of personal neatness, economy, equality, and a just appreciation of others upon merit only, by uniform dress; of a more perfect physical development and proportionate mental vigor, by healthful exercise; of good habits, method, promptness and subordination, and hence increased application to study by military organization." All these are to be gained by supperadding to the Literary and Scientific course military instruction at hours usually lost, or worse, on the voluntary system.

Our Colleges and other High Schools usually proceed upon the old plan of preparing their students for the learned professions, that is, Divinity, Law, and medicine. But there are other pursuits beginning to be considered respectable—which are now drawing to them no inconsiderable portion of the genius, talents, and energy of the present age, such as Agriculture, Civil Engineering, Architecture, Mining, Drawing, Painting, Sculpture, Mechanism. To provide for the wants of those who may desire to engage in any of these, we need an Institution in which, besides a sound English education, there may be obtained a thorough knowledge of those Sciences which more immediately pertain to such pursuits.

An institution combining the two systems and under military government and discipline, would supply a desideratum and confer great benefit upon the State, and such a one the State ought to have. Virginia has her Military Institute—a purely State institution—and its graduates are filling important positions in our own State Works, which, if we had an institution to prepare them for it, might have been supplied by our own citizens. There are military schools also in Maryland, in Tennessee, in South Carolina, in Georgia, and perhaps other Southern States. Let North Carolina, too, establish such an institution, accessible to her sons. Let a certain number of young men of good moral character, of respectable natural abilities, and of suitable age, be selected from the different parts of the State to enjoy the advantages of the institution without immediate payment; and let these, when they have completed the course at the institution, be required to teach for some specified time in the common schools of the State and to refund to the institution, when they become able, the expenses of their education there. In this way, a great boon would be conferred upon a number of meritorious young men, and through them, upon the Common Schools of the State, and ultimately upon the State at large.

To show the advantages of this system, I need only point to the wonderful success of the Military Academy at West Point. Its graduates occupy a pre-eminence which those of no other institution in the land can lay claim to. Every cadet graduated at that Academy could, on the day of his graduation, if he desired it, obtain honorable employment in some civil station with not merely a liberal, but even a high salary. Their services are sought for in the educational institutions of the States, in works of internal improvement in the same, and in various other employments requiring energy, a disciplined mind, and scientific skill and knowledge. I do not mean to say, nor do I believe, that this preeminence is due to the superior knowledge, higher order of talents, or greater faithfulness of the instructers of West Point. I believe there are in the State Institutions, gentlemen of as great abilities, as high endowments, and as much fidelity to their trusts as at West Point. But I ascribe the difference of results to the difference of systems.

It is a sad truth that our State has not furnished its quota to the cause of literature, science and art; nay, its contribution is not adequate to supply the home demand. Our colleges and academies have been dependent on other States for teachers—formerly, however, to a much greater extent than now. Our works of internal improvement have almost all been constructed under the supervision of engineers from abroad; our principal edifices have been planned and built by foreign architects; our factories and workshops have generally been under the management of Northern artisans. *Quousque patiemur hoc opprobium?*

The resolution elicited remarks from quite a number, and was unanimously adopted by the Convention.

The Superior Court for this county commences its Fall Term to day—Judge Dick presiding.

The Synod of North Carolina will commence its session in this town on Wednesday evening next.

WILMINGTON RAIL ROAD.—The gross receipts of the Wilmington and Weldon Road for the year ending Sept. 30, 1856, were $479,349 38; the cost of running $236,635 41; net earnings, $242,713 97. The receipts exceed those of the previous year about $37,000. 7 per cent. of dividends has been paid, and 3 per cent. set aside for a sinking fund.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE.—We copy an article on this subject, which appears to be well worth the attention of our farmers. In addition to that Georgia experiment, we find by other statements that the cane has been cultivated successfully in Missouri and in New England. And we may add that a specimen of sirup made from it by a lady in this vicinity was exhibited at our late County Fair.

The high prices of Sugar, which it is thought can only be diminished by the cultivation of this Chinese cane, will doubtless induce many to try it. We believe the seed is to be obtained, as yet, only at the Patent Office.

DEMOCRATIC TACTICS.—The last two or three weeks have furnished a couple of notable instances of the policy pursued by the Democracy of the South for years past—a policy which has, it is true, gained strength for that party at the South, but which has terribly damaged Southern interest in the Northern States.

The Richmond Enquirer, the Democratic Central Organ of Virginia, a few days ago denounced James C. Bruce, Esq., a leading Whig of that State, as an abolitionist, because he would not be a disunionist, as the Enquirer is. Mr. Bruce is the owner of *one thousand slaves*.

The Raleigh Standard is earnestly endeavoring to convict Mr. Rayner, of this State, of abolitionism and consequent treason to the South. We have no approval for Mr. Rayner's political course, but it should be stated that he is the owner of at least ten times as many slaves as all the Democratic Editors in the State, allowing the latter a very considerable number, whilst the fact is, we believe, that the most of them own none.

One is puzzled to know at which to wonder most—the audacity and knavery of such charges, or the simplicity of the people who believe in their truth.

WHY A CANDIDATE FAILS TO BE ELECTED.—In Wheeler's Historical Sketches of North Carolina it is gravely recorded as the only (or the best) specimen of Mr. Macon's *wit*, furnished during his long life, that he satisfactorily accounted for the unexpected success of the democratic ticket in 1836, as follows:

"Some gave one reason, and some gave others. The venerable Macon listened for awhile, as well as his years and deafness would allow; at length he said, with a smile playing on his venerable, round, and amiable face, "Gentlemen, I will tell you the real reason why the Whig ticket did not carry in the State," and then he paused: every one listened for something worthy of remembrance. "The real reason why the Whig ticket was not elected, *it did not get votes enough*.

It might naturally be supposed that an editor living in the land of Macon, (as Warren is too justly called,) might have respected this "truth," as Wheeler calls it, even if he failed to appreciate the wit of it. But we find the Warrenton News of last Friday, when it feared that Buchanan had been defeated, flying in the face of the law as laid down by Macon, and wrathfully declaring, that "If Mr. Buchanan is not elected by the people, Fillmore will be the cause of his failure." Now, we protest against this, as far less witty or truthful than Mr. Macon's explanation. But, if the News be right, then all we have to say is, that, Mr. Fillmore is not elected by the people, and Mr. Buchanan has been the cause of his defeat.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.

Arrangements are already in progress for the re-organization of the Editorial force of the *Union* newspaper. It is in contemplation to have one Editor from the North and another from the South, in view of Buchanan's Administration. Mr. Nicholson will retire on the 4th of March.

THE BUCHANAN GIBRALTAR
VOTES IN THE FIVE POINTS.

Buchanan, 576! Fillmore, 13! Fremont, 17!

Americans don't rule America,—down there,—that is certain.—*N. Y. Express.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co's Line. Nov'r 6, Str Fanny, with Passengers, and Goods for J J Gilchrist, W P Elliott, C T Haigh & Sons, B Rose, W McIntyre, H L Myrover & Co, J W Powers & Co, E Peterson, E J Hale & Son, H & E J Lilly.

Cape Fear Line. Nov'r 8, Str Flora McDonald with tow boat E Belo, with goods for G W Williams & Co, Robbins & Chilcut, Elkin Co, J Cowles, Martin, Pitting & Co, J A Womack & Co, J M Worth & Son, L F Boggie, J & N A Cameron, M Cobb & Co, J Worth & Sons, J A Pemberton, F Smith, Murchison, Reid & Co, Worth & Utley, A A McKethan.

MARRIED,

In Moore county, on the 4th inst., by Thomas Rollins, Esq., Mr. NEILL A. McNEILL to Miss DARCAS UNDERWOOD, daughter of Wm. Underwood, Esq.

In Bladen county, on the 29th ult., by the Rev. Colin Shaw, Dr. JAMES DAVIS, a native of New York, to Miss LUCY J. DICKSON, daughter of Calvin J. Dickson, Esq.

Near Lexington, Kentucky, on the 2d of October last, by the Rev. A. G. Simrall, Dr. WILLIAM WEBB, of St. Louis, Mo., formerly of Hillsboro', to MARY A., daughter of the late David Castleman.

DIED,

At his residence in Lower Fayetteville, Friday 7th inst., Mr. JAMES HALES.

In Sampson county, N. C., on the 4th inst., LOVE, youngest son of D. M. and Jennet Culbreth, aged 2 years 5 months and 1 day. Suffer little children, said the Saviour, to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven.

Near Long Creek Bridge, on the 28th ult., Mr. DANIEL BOURDEAUX, Sr., aged 76 years.

In Wilmington, on Tuesday last, RICHARD QUINCE, Esq. aged about 52.

At Oakland, Chatham, on the 7th Oct., Mr. JORDAN WATSON, aged 53 years, leaving a wife and six children, with numerous friends, to mourn their irreparable loss.

At his residence in Brunswick Co, N. C., on Thursday 16th inst., MOSES McKEITHAN, aged 82 years, 11 mos. and 4 days.

Recently, at the residence of Gen. H. Cutler, near Pollocksville, DUNCAN B. JOHNSON, of Moore Co., in the 34th year of his age.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Nov. 10.

BACON—	12½ a 13	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	24 a	Cuba	48 a 50
CANDLES-E. F.	18 a 20	New Orleans	00 a 00
Adamantine	30 a 35	NAILS—	5½ a 5½
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed	$1 a 1 10
COFFEE—Rio	12½ a 13½	Tanners'	75 a 1 00
Laguira	14 a 15	SALT—	
St. Domingo	00 a 00	Liv'p. sack	1 50 a 1 60
COTTON—		Alum, bu.	0 00 a 0 00
Fair to Good	11½ a 11¾	SEED—	
Ordinary to mid.	11 a	Flaxseed	1 25 a
COTTON BAGGING—		Clover, pr lb.	12½ a 15
Gunny	a 25	SHOT—	
Dundee	22 a 25	Com. pr bag	2 25 a 0 00
Burlaps	00 a 00	Buck	2 25 a 0 00
COTTON YARNS—		SPIRITS—	
No. 5 to 10	17 a 18	Peach Brandy	80 a 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Apple "	65 a 70
Bro. Sheetings	7½ a 8	N. C. Whiskey	65 a
Osnaburgs	9½ a 10	Northern "	45 a
FEATHERS—	35 a 40	N. E. Rum	60 a 65
FLOUR—		Jamaica "	2 00 a 2 50
Family	7 50 a 7 75	Fr. Brandy	4 00 a 6 00
Superfine	7 00 a 7 25	American Gin	75 a 80
Fine	6 75 a 0 00	Holland "	1 50 a 2 00
Scratched	6 25 a 0 00	SUGAR—	
GRAIN—		Loaf	13 a
Corn	85 a	Crushed	15 a 16
Wheat	1 10 a 1 20	St. Croix	12 a 12½
Oats	45 a 00	Porto Rico	10½ a 11
Peas	65 a 70	New Orleans	10 a 11
Rye	90 a	TALLOW—	11 a 12
HIDES—Dry	11 a 12	TOBACCO—	
Green	5 a	Leaf	00 a 00
IRON—		Manufactured	8 a 15
Swedes, co. bar	a 6	WHITE LEAD-	$2½ a $2½
Ditto, wide	a 7	WINDOW GLASS—	
English	0 a 5	8 x 10	$2½ a $2½
LARD—	14 a 15	10 x 12	$2½ a 00
LEAD—	8½ a 00	WOOL—	17 a 18

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Market dull.

Cotton—The feeling noticed on Thursday, made an advance on Friday and Saturday, and continues to-day.

Flour—No change to notice.

Yellow Dip Turpentine 2 05, Virgin 2 00, Hard 1 05. Spirits 35.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MESSRS. HALE & SON:—I notice in the Wilmington Herald of the 8th inst., in its reference to Fayetteville Market, it quotes Cotton at 10 to 10½. Why do they do so? Is it because they have no better information? Or do they want to disparage Fayetteville. A LOOKER ON.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine, 2 50 for virgin and yellow, 1 50 for hard. Spirits 39. Rosin 1 00. Tar 1 50. Fayetteville and Wilmington super flour 7 50. Cotton 11¼ to 12. Corn 64.

At New York, Southern Flour is lower, 7 10 to $8. Corn, ditto, 70 to 71½. Middling upland Cotton 12½, tending upwards. Spirits Turpentine 43 to 44½; Rosin 1 61.

At Charleston, cotton 11¾ to 12¼.

Total receipts of cotton 536,505 bales, against 558,726 bales last year. Decrease 22,221 bales.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 6.—Schrs. Pearl from New River, Agnes H. Ward fm Shallotte, Sam Bolton and R. W. Brown from N York, Midget from Hyde Co. 7.—Br Brig Triumph fm Sackville, N B; Schrs Ella and Fox fm Washington, Ned fm N York, Araminta fm Baltimore, Medora from Boston, Ambassador Jones fm New Bedford, Mass.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Drs. McSWAIN & McDUFFIE are requested to settle. I have bought Dr. McDuffie's interest in the Notes and Accounts of the firm, and intend closing it as soon as possible. I can be found at my residence on Gillespie street, south of the Market Square, when not absent on business.

H. A. McSWAIN.

Nov. 10. 55*3t

Town papers copy 3t.

FURTHER SUPPLIES OF BOOKS.

THE Baked Head and other Tales; Evelyn Marston; Hertha, by Miss Bremer; Lorimer Littlegood, Esq.; The Hills of Shatemuc, by the Author of the Wide Wide World; Kitto's Popular Cyclopedia of Biblical Literature; The Pickwick Papers; Charles O'Malley; School Books, &c., &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

W. H. TURLINGTON,

Commission Merchant, No. 42 North Water St.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his prompt personal attention to the sale or shipment of all Consignments of Naval Stores or other Country Produce.

Nov. 8, 1856. 55tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next session of the Legislature for the emancipation of WILLIAM BUCHANAN.

Nov'r 10, 1856. 55-3t

CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN.

I WILL offer at public sale, on the premises, on Tuesday the 9th of December next, about 470 acres of Land, the property and residence of Nelly and Jannett Wilkinson. Said Land lies on the East side of the Raft Swamp, in Robeson county, 18 miles from Lumberton, on both sides of the Lumberton Road. There is 80 or 100 acres in cultivation, well adapted to the growth of Corn, Cotton, &c. There is a large quantity of Pine for Timber and Turpentine. Terms at sale.

JOHN BUIE, Ag't.

Nov. 6, 1856. 55-*4t

WHISKERANDO LA SALLE'S ORIGINAL.

One Dollar a Box, or $9 per Dozen.

TRY IT! TRY IT!!

PROF. GEO. H. DeBAR has recently returned from Europe and while there, obtained from the celebrated French chemist, La Salle, at an enormous outlay, the receipt and exclusive right of the United States and Canadas, to manufacture and sell this celebrated preparation called "whiskerando," which has never been known to fail to cause Whiskers and Moustaches to grow luxuriantly and heavy, even on beardless faces, in two months after first application. To those persons whose beards are light and wiry it recommends itself. A few applications will render it soft, thick and glossy. Frenchmen are noted for their beautiful Whiskers and Moustaches, which many of them attribute to the excellence of La Salle's Whiskerando. Price $1 per box; sent to any part of the United States or Canada post paid, upon the receipt of $1.

Address, PROF. GEO. H. DE BAR
New York City.

Nov. 7. 55-2w

SILVER PLATED CASTORS.

A handsome assortment just received.
W. N. TILLINGHAST.
Oct 27. 51-1m

WANTED,

300 ACTIVE YOUNG MEN, to act as local and travelling agents in a business easy, useful and honorable, at a SALARY OF $100 PER MONTH. A capital of $5 only required. No patent medicine or book business. Full particulars given, free, to all who enclose a postage stamp or a three cent piece, and address A. B. MARTYN,
Plaistow, N. H.
Oct. 20, 1856. 51-3m

Freight and Passenger Line between Wilmington and Fayetteville.

STEAMER MAGNOLIA, leaves Fayetteville on Monday and Thursday mornings, 15 minutes after sunrise.
Leaves Wilmington on Tuesday and Friday mornings.
Steamer FANNY LUTTERLOH, leaves Fayetteville on Tuesday and Friday mornings, 15 minutes after sunrise.
Leaves Wilmington Wednesday and Saturday mornings. Both carrying Freight and Passengers.
Steamer ROWAN, with full sets of Lighters, runs regularly, carrying Freight only.
The regularity of our Boats on all stages of the River, and the despatch and promptness in delivering goods, are too well known to require comment.
To our patrons we tender our thanks for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and can assure all shippers that no efforts will be spared in future, and feel confident that our facilities for dispatch are equal if not superior to any line on Cape Fear River.
W. P. ELLIOTT,
Agent for Latterloh & Co.
Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 1, 1856. 50tf

New and Cheap Goods.
JAMES KYLE

HAS just received a very large and general assortment of GOODS. Among which are,
French and English Merinos;
Do. Reliains, Plain and Figured;
Dress Silks, Figured and Plain;
Black Lillet Mits;
Sleeves and Collars;
Cloths, Cassimeres and Satins;
Bear and Negro Blankets;
3-4 to 12-4 Bleached and Brown Domestics;
Gentlemen's Ready-Made Clothing;
Carpeting, Good and Common;
Boots and Shoes;
Anker Bolting Cloth;
Kerseys and Linseys;
Irish Linens, Crash;
Table Diaper and Napkins.
With many other articles, all of which being purchased by the Package, will be offered at low prices, by wholesale or retail.
Oct. 24, 1856. 51-tf

MOLASSES.

20 HHDS. just received and for sale by
JAS. G. COOK.
Oct. 27. 51-

W. P. ELLIOTT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Agent for Latterloh & Co's Steamboat Line
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.
Oct. 21, 1856. 50-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has received his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, consisting in part of
Blankets, Kerseys, Stripes, and Plaids; Saddles, Bridles and Martingales; Boots, Shoes, & Hats; Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee; Loaf, Clarified, & Porto Rico Sugar; Cuba Molasses, an excellent article; Sugar House Syrup; Vinegar, Pepper, Spice, and Tea; Soda Biscuit, and Cheese; Mould, Adamantine, and Sperm Candles; Snuff, Powder and Shot; Glue, Truss Hoops, and Coopers' Tools.
—ALSO—
A fine assortment of Segars.
" " " of Chewing Tobacco.
A few Bbls. Old Scuppernong Wine.
" " " " Nick Williams's Whiskey.
A great many other articles usually kept in a Grocery Store. Purchasers would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.
C. E. LEETE.
Oct. 22 50-1m

PERUVIAN GUANO, for sale by
C. T. HAIGH & SONS.
Oct. 22, 1856. 50tf

New Music for the Piano and Guitar,
just received. E. J. HALE & SON.
Oct. 22.

ON CONSIGNMENT,

1500 BUS. CORN,
1000 Sacks Salt,
20 Bbls. Mullets, (Oak,)
To arrive and for sale. W. P. ELLIOTT.
Oct. 22 50-tf

JAMES C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN.

JAS. C. SMITH & Co.,
Factors, Commission and Forwarding MERCHANTS.
NO. 2 SOUTH WATER STREET, UP STAIRS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Oct. 21, 1856. 50-Y

Roman Catholicism Spiritually Considered,
by the Rev. Chas. P. Jones, of the N. C. Conference. Just received. E. J. HALE & SON.
Oct. 22, 1856.

D. W. C. BENBOW, D. D. S.,
Graduate of the Baltimore College of DENTAL SURGERY,

OFFICE hours from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.
" " " to 5 P. M. to 5 P. M.
DR. BENBOW may be found at his suite of Rooms near the Market, where all who are in need of the services of a Dentist are respectfully invited to call. All operations performed upon the latest and most approved plans. To those in need of a ***Artificial Teeth***, he would simply say that he is behind in no improvement. He inserts from one to an entire set upon fine Gold or Platina plate, which he guarantees to be equally as serviceable as the natural organs.
He spends nine months of each year in this place, (from 1st of October to the 1st of July.)
Oct. 20, 1856. 49-tf

FISH.

50 BARRELS No. 3 MACKEREL.
25 qr. do. No. 2 " "
25 " " No. 1 " "
10 Bbls. Herring.
500 lbs. Codfish
For sale by
Sept. 15, 1856. E. F. MOORE. 39tf

For Haywood and Lockesville.

THE Brothers' Steam Boat Company, from and after this day, will run a Stage once a week, twice a week, or oftener if necessary, as the business may demand, between the above points and Fayetteville and Wilmington.
July 10, 1856. 20tf

C. J. & R. H. Jones

TAKE this method of calling the attention of their friends and others to their NEW STOCK of

Domestic and Fancy Dry Goods,

IN PART AS FOLLOWS:
Rich colored and black Silks; fine all-wool De-Laines; all-wool Plaids, high colors; very handsome Long Shawls; do. Stella; fine emb'd Skirts; emb'd Handkerchiefs; Jaconet and Swiss Bands; emb'd and Lace Collars; Thread Lace and Edgings; ditto Jaconet and Swiss; rich Lace Falls, black; black Trimming Lace; Ribbons and Trimmings, all kinds; Swan's Down; Furs, in sets; fine Kid Gloves; newest style Hats for Ladies; Velvet and Cloth Cloaks, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
A lot of best quality GUTTA PERCHA CLOTHING, very suitable for Wagoners and others who may be exposed to wet weather. Call and see.
Fayetteville, Oct. 11, 1856. 47tf

Fall and Winter Stock,
1856.

I HAVE just received in full my Fall and Winter Stock of ***Silk, Staple, and Fancy Dry Goods,*** embracing quite a variety of styles, qualities, &c., &c., including all styles Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings, to wit: Striped, Plaid and Robed Silks; Plaid, Striped, and Printed, all Wool Delains, all colors; Solid, all Wool, Do.; French Merinos, all shades and colors; Printed and Plaid low priced Alpaccas and Delains. Also, a handsome assortment of Cloaks and Talmas, an extra heavy Bay State Shawls; Embr'd Collars; Black Lace Do.; Swiss and Jac't Flouncings; Do. Edgings and Insertings, Kid and Twisted Silk Gloves and Gauntlets; Hats; Caps; Bonnets; Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings; together with a good Board, Staple and Domestic Goods; Ready Made Clothing; Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.
Buyers generally are respectfully invited to give my Stock a look, as I shall sell on short profits.
P. CROW.
October 9, 1856. 47-tf

FOR SALE.

TIN PLATE,
Sheet Iron,
Iron Wire,
Zinc, and Tin Ware and Stoves of various patterns. By
C. W. ANDREWS,
Market Square.
Sept. 24. 42-

SECOND STOCK.
B. F. PEARCE

IS now receiving, direct from New York, his second stock of

Fall and Winter Dry Goods,

Among which may be found, the latest and most fashionable styles of Ladies' Dress Goods, Cloaks, Mantillas, and all styles of Embroidery.
Also, GENTLEMEN'S GOODS of every variety, which will be sold CHEAP at wholesale or retail. The Ladies are respectfully invited to give me a call.
B. F. PEARCE.
Hay Street, Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1856. 46tf

BOARDING-HOUSE TO LET.

PROPOSALS to Rent the Boarding-House in connection with Laurinburgh High School will be received until the last Saturday in November next. Address D. McLAURIN,
President Board Trustees.
Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C., Oct. 5, 46-td

Principal Wanted—Salary $1000.

THE Trustees of Laurinburgh High School, Richmond county, N. C., desire to procure a Principal to take charge of the School in January next. A salary of $1000 will be given, together with the use of the comfortable Boarding House in connection with the School if desired.
The location is healthy, the community moral and temperate.
Applications addressed to the undersigned will be received until the last Saturday in November next, when a selection will be made and the successful applicant notified. D. McLAURIN,
President Board Trustees.
Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C., Oct. 5, 1856. 46-td

FALL TRADE, 1856.
B. F. PEARCE

IS NOW OPENING, a large and desirable Stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

consisting in part of
Black and Colored Silks,
English and French Merinos,
Plain and Figured DeLaines, some beautiful patterns,
Black and Fancy Alpacas,
Edgings and Insertings,
Collars and Undersleeves,
Cactus and Whalebone Skirts,
Jaconet, Nainsook, Swiss and Plaid Muslins,
French, English and American Prints,
Cloths and Cassimeres,
Satinetts, Jeans and Tweeds,
Plaids, Linseys and Kerseys,
Carolina and Marlboro' Stripes,
Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Sheetings,
White and Colored Flannels,
Drillings and Ticklings,
Irish Linens, good assortment,
Linen Table Cloths, Towelings and Napkins,
Shawls, Cloaks and Mantillas,
Extra quality of Bed Blankets,
Ribbons, Belts, Gloves, Hosiery, &c.
ALSO,
Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots, Shoes and Umbrellas; a general assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
and every variety in the YANKEE NOTION LINE, which will be sold at a small advance for CASH, or on time to punctual customers, either at WHOLESALE or RETAIL. All are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.
B. F. PEARCE.
Hay St., Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1856. 35-tf

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

THESE celebrated machines are in practical and profitable use in all parts of the civilized world. In all the various trades, and in sewing every sort of fabric, either of cloth or leather, they have been fully tried and approved. Sewing machines of other manufacturers often fail. HOW IS THIS? SINGER'S MACHINES ALWAYS GIVE ALL PERFECTLY, being strong, durable and complete in construction and workmanship. A perfect sewing machine, kept employed affords a clear profit of $100 a year, but an imperfect one is a cause of constant vexation and loss. The entire reliability of our machines is one great reason for their unparalleled popularity.
MACHINES FOR FAMILY SEWING,
of a neat and delicate construction, are recommended by other manufacturers, such machines are made to catch the eye, not to perform substantial work. The truth is, family sewing machine ought to be stronger than any other, because they go into less skilful hands than when sold to manufacturers, and are used for a greater variety of work. The machines which have proved best for all other purposes must be best for family use, and they are Singer's. The speed of our machines has lately been doubled. No other can compete with them in quantity of work.
☞ New machines of the latest improved style will be exchanged for those of the old sewing machines of our own make, or for superior ones, on fair terms for old sewing machines of other manufacturers. Local agents wanted to sell our machines.
N. B.—All persons desiring full information about sewing machines, can obtain it by applying for a copy of "I. M. Singer & Co's Gazette," a paper devoted entirely to the subject. It will be sent gratis. I. M. SINGER & CO.

Principal Office, 324 Broadway, New York.

BRANCH OFFICES	
17 Hanover street, Boston	142 Chestnut street, Phila.
323 Westminster st., Providence	196 Baltimore street, Baltimore.
274 Broad street, Newark, N. J.	8 East Fourth street, Cincinnati.
347 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.	Chicago, Illinois.
Cedarville, New York	65 North Fourth st., St. Louis.
98 Chapel street, New Haven	81 & Charles st., New Orleans
11 Buchanan st., Glasgow, Scotl'd	20 Dauphin st., Mobile.

Oct. 22, 1856. 50 3m

A RARE CHANCE!
The Furniture and Fixtures of the Fayetteville Hotel for sale.

THE subscribers having fully determined to sell the above named Property, now offer it to an enterprising man upon liberal terms.
This Hotel enjoys a large custom from the adjoining counties and from the travelling public, with a prospect of future increase. What it has done and is now doing can be seen by any one wishing to purchase referring to our books.
The situation of the building is such that it commands the greater part of the custom coming to and passing through this place.
For the amount of capital invested, there is no business that a person could engage in that would pay as well.
J. H. ROBERTS & CO.
Sept. 11, 1856. 38tf

GROCERIES.

75 SACKS COFFEE, assorted.
50 bbls. SUGAR, "
5 caddies TEA, "
For sale by
Sept. 15, 1856. E. F. MOORE. 39tf

NEW GOODS!
W. H. Carver

IS just receiving a very large Stock of ***DRY GOODS, Groceries, Wines, Liquors,*** direct from N. York, which will be sold at very moderate prices for Cash, or exchange for any kind of produce.
A call from old friends and the public generally is desired, as my Stock is so large and varied that it will seldom fail to give satisfaction.
W. H CARVER.
Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
Sept. 29, 1856 43-tf

CHEESE.

GOSHEN and Dairy CHEESE.
Sperm and Adamantine CANDLES.
10 boxes SODA BISCUIT.
50 jars West India PRESERVES.
For sale by E. F. MOORE.
Sept. 15, 1856. 39tf

JUST RECEIVED,

500 SACKS SALT.
50 kegs NAILS.
20 cases NEGRO SHOES.
For sale by E. F. MOORE,
Store formerly occupied by Hall & Sackett.
Sept. 15, 1856. 39tf

FOR RENT.

THE large Fire proof Brick Ware-house, conveniently situated in rear of our Store
Apply to STARR & WILLIAMS.
Sept. 26 43-tf

New Wagon Establishment,
By WM. WATSON.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has completed his new establishment on Maxwell street, near Mr. E. W. Willkings' Store, and is now prepared to receive orders for

CARTS, WAGONS, DRAYS, &c.,

which shall be promptly executed.
All work done by him shall be of the best workmanship and material that the country can afford.
REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch.
Also, HORSE-SHOEING will be strictly attended to.
N. B. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.
Fayetteville, July 24, 1856. 24-Y

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 1st of April last, a negro man named Rand, about six feet high, about 30 years of age, and black. Said negro is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of John Bell or James McKethan.
The above reward will be paid to any person delivering said negro to me at Locksville, Chatham Co., N. C., or confining him in any Jail in the State where I can get him. NATHAN KING.
June 25. 17-tf

OLD RYE WHISKEY.

THE Subscriber is the only authorised agent in Fayetteville for the sale of the Hon. R. C. Purryear's Celebrated ***OLD RYE WHISKEY.*** He will be supplied with this superior Whiskey to meet the demand.
W. DRAUGHON.
Fayetteville, March 26. 30-tf

Fayetteville Hotel.

THE Subscribers having this day leased this Hotel for a term of years, will be pleased to see their friends and the travelling public at this House. At the same time we hope they will be patient and bear with our imperfections until we shall have put the House in such repair as we desire.
J. H. ROBERTS & CO.
J. H. ROBERTS. F. N. ROBERTS.
March 1, 1855. 80-tf

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Books of Subscription to the capital stock of the Central Rail Road, from Beaufort Harbor via Kenansville, Clinton, Fayetteville, and West, will be opened on Thursday, the 10th day of April 1856, and remain open according to the terms of the Charter until further notice, at the following places and under direction of the following named persons, Commissioners in the Charter, viz:
In the County of Onslow, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court at Jacksonville, and at the Post Office Rich Lands. E. W. Fonville, G. J. Ward, J. H. Foy, Robert White, John A. Averitt, Jr., Owen Higgins, L. W. Humphrey.
In Carteret county, at the office of Dr. M. F. Arendell at Beaufort. Dr. M. F. Arendell, J. F. Bell, L. T. Oglesby.
At the store of G. W. Taylor at Carolina City.—Col. Wm. N. Dennis, H. S. Bell, Capt. Levi Oglesby, Bridge Arendell.
In Duplin county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Kenansville,—Major Owen R. Kenan, David Reid, Isaac B. Kelly, Wm. E. Hill, Wm. J. Houston, Stephen Graham.
In Sampson county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Clinton,—Thomas I. Faison, Dr. Thomas Bunting, Wm. McKay, Patrick Murphy, Wm. Faison, J. R. Beaman, Alfred Johnson.
In Cumberland county, at Fayetteville, at the office of A. A. McKethan,—Thomas R. Underwood, Randal McDaniel, Edward L. Winslow, John C. Blocker.
Form of subscription:
The Undersigned agree to take the number of shares of $100 each, set opposite to our names respectively, in the Central Rail Road Company; and in all respects to comply with the terms of the Charter.

Names	Residence	No. Shares	$ Cash	Work

Subscriptions may be made payable in work, and may specify whether for grading or cross-ties; and stockholders shall in every case have preference in taking Contracts, when bids are the same or at Engineer's estimate.
As soon as one hundred thousand dollars are subscribed, the Commissioners of Onslow county are to be notified, and they are required to call a meeting of Stockholders to organize the Company.
March 15, 1856. 13tf

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned has the Agency of the following Companies, viz:
Greensborough Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Co.
Greensborough Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Newbern Mutual Insurance Co.,
Charlotte Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Caswell Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
Insurance in *North Carolina Companies* can now be taken in any part of Town or County, in large or small amounts.
JNO. M. ROSE, Agent.
June 30, 1856. 17-6m

DEEP RIVER COAL.

BITUMINOUS COAL of the best quality can be had at the works at Egypt, at a reasonable price by the Ton.
WM. McCLANE,
Mining Engineer.
May 21, 1856. 6-tf

Goods at Wholesale.

THE Subscribers beg leave to advise their customers and Merchants generally, that they have received a part and expect to receive the balance of their recent purchases in a few days. Their Stock will be much larger and more complete than they have ever offered, embracing a general assortment of

GROCERIES,
Together with
Hardware and Cutlery, Hollow Ware, Saddlery, Shoes, Leather, &c.,

All of which have been bought by one of the firm expressly for the Wholesale Trade. Their terms will be as heretofore, on the usual time to prompt dealers. To cash buyers a reasonable discount will be made.
GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Fayetteville, August 13, 1856. 30-tf

WHEAT WANTED.

I WANT to purchase 5,000 Bushels Wheat.
JAS. G. COOK.
June 25, 1856. 16-tf

ANSON INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution has been in operation about two years and a half. It is pleasantly situated on an eminence about one-half of a mile southwest of the town of Wadesborough, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. There is a dwelling house connected with the institute and occupied by Rev. Elijah J. Morrison, one of the Teachers, who is prepared to take eight or ten boarders, to whose comfort, instruction and moral training every necessary attention will be bestowed. The Institution is now under charge of Prof. SILAS C. LINDSLEY and Rev. E. J. MORRISON, gentlemen who have considerable experience in teaching. Mr. Morrison, who has charge of the English Department, is a graduate of our University, and has taught a classical school for many years. Mr. Lindsley, who has charge of the Latin and Greek Department, is a graduate of Princeton, was for several years Professor of Languages in the Caldwell Institute, while situated in Greensborough, in this State, and has devoted over twenty five years of his life to the instruction and training of youth. Both of these gentlemen are eminently qualified in every respect to fill their respective positions, and to discharge the responsible trusts confided to them.
It is the only high Male School in the county; it has been built by the liberality and public spirit of the citizens of Anson county. Why then should it not be patronized? Young men of this and the adjoining counties may here obtain a first rate English education, or may be prepared for admission into the Freshman or Sophomore classes of our University or any other institution.
The Fall Session of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, the 11th instant, and continue Five Months.

TERMS AS FOLLOWS:

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c.,	$10 00
Grammar, Geography, &c.,	12 50
Latin and Greek,	20 00
Philosophy, Mathematics, &c.,	20 00
Tax for contingent expenses,	75

Tuition in advance.
Students entering the higher branches have the privilege of studying either or all the branches taught by paying the price of the highest alone.
Board, with rooms, lights, fuel, washing, &c., furnished by private families of the village or in the adjacent county, at $8 50 per month.
THOS. S. ASHE,
THOS. ROBINSON,
PURDIE RICHARDSON,
W. R. LEAK,
T. REDFERN,
E. F. LILLY,
Trustees.
Wadesborough, N. C., July 5, 1856. 21-4m

WARREN PRIOR,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,

HAS just received a large and well selected assortment of GOODS in his line, which will be sold at the very lowest prices, consisting of Gold and Silver Watches of all kinds; Gold and Silver Fob, Vest and Guard Chains, Seals and Keys; Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Some Diamond; Bracelets; Sleeve and Collar Buttons; Studs; Lockets; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Pearl and Shell Card Cases; Port Monaies; Sacks; Accordeons, Flutes, Violins and Baws, Fifes, Music Boxes; Fine Cutlery, Pistols and Flasks, Parlour Pistols; Game Bags, Shot Belts; Percussion Caps, Musket Balls; Canes; Mathematical Instruments; Surveyors' Chains and Compasses; Silver and Plated Forks, Spoons, Cups, Butter and Fruit Knives; Plated Castors, Cake Baskets, Candlesticks.
A good assortment of MILITARY GOODS, Swords, Epaulets, Buttons, Silver and Gilt Lace, Plumes, Drums, &c.
A large lot of CLOCKS, together with a large number of other articles.
Purchasers are invited to call and examine.
Repairing of Watches, Clocks, Accordeons, and jobbing strictly attended to.
August 21, 1856. 32 3m

$25 REWARD,

FOR the apprehension and delivery of my negro man PAGE, a bright mulatto, about 28 years of age; or for his confinement in any Jail so that I get him again. When he left he had on a brown Satinett Coat and Pants, makes a good appearance, and no doubt will pass himself as a free man; about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, weighs about 185 pounds, and had, at the time he left, a felon on the middle finger of his left hand; has on his chin a goatee (or long beard.) I expect he will endeavor to make his way to Alleghany, Washington county, Va., where he was raised. D. M. McLAURIN,
Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C.
Feb'y 4, 1856. 75-tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, to amend the Charter of the Town of Pittsboro', so as to extend the Corporate limits of said Town. Also to increase the power of Commissioners in regard to laying Taxes for the benefit of same.
J. A. WOMACK,
W. S. GUNTER,
A. J. STEDMAN,
M. J. RAMSEY,
Commissioners
Pittsboro', Oct. 9, 1856. 47*6w

P. TAYLOR

IS now receiving his **FALL STOCK,** embracing a large and general Stock of

DRY GOODS.
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, GROCERIES, HOLLOW-WARE, CROCKERY and GLASS-WARE.

Which will be sold upon favorable terms, or exchanged for produce, hoping to see his friends and customers before they supply themselves.
Sept. 6, 1856. 37*3m

VALUABLE NEGROES FOR SALE.

A NEGRO Woman aged about thirty or thirty-five years, good house servant, cook, washer and ironer, honest and industrious.
A Girl aged about nine, and a boy about four years —children of the woman.
Persons in want of this species of property will do well to call on the undersigned at his Law Office on Anderson Street, when further particulars will be given. BARTHW FULLER.
April 29. 500-tf

NOTICE.

THE notes and accounts due to Jno. M. Beasley, are in the hands of Wm. McL. McKay for collection, as longer indulgence *will not* be given, it is hoped this notice will be sufficient to save costs.
JOHN M. BEASLEY.
June 25, 1855. 12tf

FOR SALE.
At Reduced Prices, for CASH or on SHORT TIME,
250 CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES,
Rockaways and Buggies
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

MANY of which are finished, and the balance being finished daily. Among which are many New and Beautiful styles, and one VERY FINE CARRIAGE. Some of them very light, and all made in the best manner and of the best materials. My facilities for doing Carriage work are GREATER than any establishment South, and I can afford and am determined to sell work of the BEST QUALITY as low as it can be built for by any one.
☞ Those who are indebted to me will please pay up, as my business requires my out-standing debts to be collected. A. A. McKETHAN.
Feb. 3, 1855. 72-tf

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to us previous to the 1st January will call and settle either by note or cash, and oblige us. McDONALD & WHALEY.
N. B. A good assortment of SADDLES AND HARNESS always on hand for cash or on time to punctual customers.
Feb'y 17, 1855. 76tf

WOOL ROLLS.

WOOL carded with dispatch at Blount's Creek Factory.
SHEETINGS,
Osnaburgs,
Cotton Yarn, and
Wool Rolls, for sale by
GEO. McNEILL.
June 1854. 7-tf

Land for Sale.

THE subscribers offer for sale the Tract of LAND on which they now reside, containing 220 acres, lying on Lumber River, two miles from the Rail Road Survey in Robeson county, adjoining the lands of Angus A. Wilkinson and others. There are good houses, and about 40 acres in good cultivation. The land is well adapted to the growth of Corn, Cotton, &c., with a large quantity of Pine for Turpentine and Timber.
Persons desirous of purchasing will do well to apply to the subscribers soon.
P. SINCLAIR.
D. SINCLAIR.
October 1, 1856. 45-8tpd

$150 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber's Plantation in Richmond county, in the month of June last, three negro men, named George, Hardy, and Simon. George is a mulatto, about 30 years of age, about 6 feet high, tolerably stout. No marks recollected. Hardy is about 24 years of age, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, also tolerably stout, black complection, one front tooth out. Simon is about 32 or 33 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, ordinary size, black complection. George and Hardy went off together, and Simon about a fortnight afterwards. It is believed that they are all lurking in the neighborhood. The above reward, or $50 for either, will be paid for their apprehension and delivery to me, or for their confinement in any Jail so that I get them again. Any information which may lead to their recovery will be liberally rewarded. JOHN FAIRLEY.
Montpelier, Richmond Co., Oct. 3. 45*tf

Valuable Property for sale.

WISHING to locate in the country, I offer for sale the following valuable property: The premises on which I now live, containing 9 acres, situated in the north east of the town of Pittsboro', with a never failing spring of good water and 2 acres of first rate meadow land. The buildings are a three story frame dwelling house—including the basement, a double porch in front and an ell and piazza in the rear, containing seven large rooms with fire places; negro house, smoke house, &c.; yard and garden—all neatly paled in; the balance under a good fence with some 50 select young fruit trees. One other lot containing 14 acres on Salisbury street, which has on it a large two story framed dwelling house with 5 rooms with fire places, 2 kitchens, smoke house, dairy, corn crib, stables, &c., all well enclosed. These lots are certainly the most desirable situations in or near Pittsboro', being of a grey soil and clear of mud in winter. Two other ½ acre lots fronting each other on Salisbury street, on which my Smith and Carriage Shops stand. The buildings are one large two story wood and paint shop, and one two story trimming and varnishing shop, one 1½ story lumber house, one carriage or shed house 90 feet long and two smith shops, with a never failing well of good water, with a pump in the yard. One tract of land containing 220 acres on the Greensboro' road, 4 miles from Pittsboro', all wood land lying very level and clear of rock, well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, tobacco, oats, &c., with a never failing spring of good water. One tract of 20 acres 1½ miles from town, all thickly timbered and fertile.
I have also on hand a large assortment of Ash, Poplar and Hickory lumber, with from $800 to $1200 worth of Carriage Trimmings, 6 sets of Smith Tools, a large lot of Wood Painting and Trimming Tools, a quantity of Paints and Oils, Paint Mills, Saws, Brushes, &c. I will sell at reduced prices. Any person wishing to carry on the Carriage making business will do well to call and examine the property, as a bargain can be had. The terms: One-third Cash or likely young Negroes, the balance on time to suit the purchaser.
If the above named property is not disposed of by the 25th of November next, it will on that day be sold or leased out with a large lot of new Buggies, Barouches, Rockaways, Wagons, and 8 Mules and Horses, with a variety of other property not here mentioned.
W. D. KIRKSEY.
Pittsboro', N. C., Aug 25th, 1856. 35-tf

FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between D. B. McARN & EDMUND LILLY was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Therefore all persons indebted to the late firm of McArn & Lilly are requested to make immediate payment, particularly those indebted previous to the 1st Jan'y 1856. They need the money to meet their liabilities, and they hope this notice will be sufficient to bring all persons indebted to them to a settlement. The notes and accounts are in the hands of E. Lilly, who is authorized to make settlements with all persons indebted to the late firm of McArn & Lilly.
E. LILLY will in future carry on the DRY GOODS BUSINESS at the old stand, where he hopes to see all his old customers and friends, particularly when they wish to buy good and cheap goods. He will start to the North in a few days and intends buying a large stock of goods. D. B. McARN.
E. LILLY.
August 8, 1856. 33*tf

NORTH CAROLINA.
ROBESON COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, A. D. 1856.

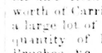
WHEREAS, it is ordered by the Court, at this Term, that a SPECIAL TERM of the Superior Court of Law and Equity, be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the third Monday in January A. D. 1857. This is therefore to notify all suitors, witnesses, Court officers, &c. that they be and appear, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the third Monday in January next as aforesaid, for the purpose of disposing of the unfinished business on the Civil Docket.
Witness, Alexander McMillan, Clerk of said Court at Office, in Lumberton, the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1856, and in the 81st year of American Independence. A. McMILLAN, C. S. C.
Oct. 13, 1856. 53*6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1856.

John McPhail, Administrator of Dugald McPhail, *against* Alexander McPhail, Daniel McPhail, Elizabeth McDonald (wife of Colin McDonald,) Effy Williams and David McPhail.
Petition to sell Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that David McPhail, Elizabeth McDonald (wife of Colin McDonald,) and Effy Williams, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in December 1856, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of Petition should not be granted.
Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, this 15th day of October, A. D. 1856, and 81st year of American Independence.
48*6t] J. McLAURIN, Clerk.

STRAYED



FROM the lot of Mr. Jacob Alford, in Robeson county, on Monday 6th inst., a small GREY MARE, five years old—had a scar on the right breast. When last heard from was within three miles of Lumberton, on the Harlleesville Road. Any information leading to her recovery will be gratefully received, and expenses paid.
JOSEPH E. SINGLETARY.
Bryan Swamp P. O., Bladen Co., N. C., } 1tsw-*5tpd
Oct. 15, 1856. }

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1856.

Edward Currie and wife Catharine, *vs.* Daniel McArthur, Hector J. McLean, Administrators of Effie McArthur, dec'd, John D. McArthur, Archibald McArthur, Malcom McAlpin and wife Margaret, Peter McArthur, Alexander McKenzie who married Mary McArthur, (since deceased.)
Petition to Account

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John D. McArthur, Archibald McArthur, Malcom McAlpin and wife Margaret, Defendants in this petition, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville, notifying them to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.
Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday in August, A. D. 1856, and the 81st year of American Independence.
Issued the 4th day of October 1856.
47*6w] SHADRACH HOWELL, Clerk.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE,
AN EXCELLENT FARM.

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm containing **314** acres of Land, lying 3 miles south of Fayetteville. About two-thirds of the tract, is excellent Swamp land, heavily timbered with cypress, gum and poplar. There is enough cleared land to produce about 1,000 bushels of corn.
The Sand Hill tract contains about 130 acres well timbered with pine unboxed, with a good dwelling and out houses, also a saw and grist mill which have recently been repaired. The grist mill will support a small family.
I will take in exchange for my Farm as well as my crop and stock, good notes or negroes.
W. S. MALLETT.
October 31st, 1856. 53-4t

IMPORTANT SALE.

THE undersigned will sell, on TUESDAY the 23d day of DECEMBER next, at the Plantation of Green Womack, dec'd, on the River, below Haywood,
All the stock of Hogs, Horses, Mules, Cattle, &c together with about 300 bbls of Corn, a large quantity of Fodder, Shucks, Oats, Screw, &c; this year's crop of Cotton; Wagons, Carts, Ploughs, and all other Farming Utensils; a Cotton Gin of superior quality; one set of Blacksmith's Tools, and every thing else on the Plantation. Also, a large close Carriage and Rockaway.
A number of NEGROES will be hired out at the same time and place, either publicly or privately, by the month or year.
There will also be sold, at the same time and place, a Tract of Pine LAND, well timbered, supposed to contain 200 acres, adjoining the lands of Lavinder McIver and others. This land is very valuable, being in the Coal region, and near the proposed line for the Rail Road from Fayetteville to the Coal Fields.
Terms of Sale.—On the land a credit of one and two years will be given; and six months' credit on all the other property advertised. The purchase money to be secured by approved bonds.
J. A. WOMACK, Executor.
November 1, 1856. 53-4t

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF PHILIP CARPENDER and ALEXANDER McINTOSH, who lived about 10 years ago in Fayetteville or its vicinity. Any person knowing either of those persons, or their descendants, would confer favor on them by letting me know their whereabouts.
JAS. G. COOK.
Nov'r 3, 1856. 53*2t

Change of time for holding the Moore County Agricultural Fair.

OWING to circumstances beyond our control, we have been compelled to change the time of holding our Fair, from the 13th and 14th of Nov next as before announced, to Tuesday and Wednesday the 18th and 19th of said month, when it will most certainly come off.
The following Resolutions have been passed by the Society:
Resolved, That the citizens of our sister counties be invited to a participation in our next County Fair.
Resolved, That no Premiums be awarded to any person for an article not manufactured by him or herself, or by an Agent expressly to order.
N. Premiums will be awarded to any person unless they become Members of the Society, except the ladies.
H. C. McLEAN, Sec'y Executive Committee.
Oct. 31. 53*2t

Dwelling House at Auction.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, the large and commodious **DWELLING-HOUSE** on Person Street, at present occupied by himself. The House is two stories high, contains seven rooms, and four fire places.
The lot is about 2½ or 3 acres, has on it Stables, Barn, Carriage House, and other necessary out houses. There is also a fine Vegetable and a beautiful Flower garden. There are also four fine Scuppernong Vines, and Fruit trees of almost any description, in bearing order; also, a well of excellent water, brick curb.
Any person desiring to purchase the above property can examine the premises by calling on the subscriber. If not disposed of before Tuesday, the 11th of November, (of Superior Court Week,) it will be sold at Auction on that day at the Market House, at 12 o'clock.
C. D. NIXON.
Oct. 23. 50-1t*3*

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail in Pittsborough, Chatham county, on the 20th inst., a negro man who calls himself JOHN CHAVERS, and says that he is free, that he is from Sampson county, N. C. He had in his possession a Horse answering the description of one recently advertised in the Observer by Duncan McDougald. The conduct of the negro